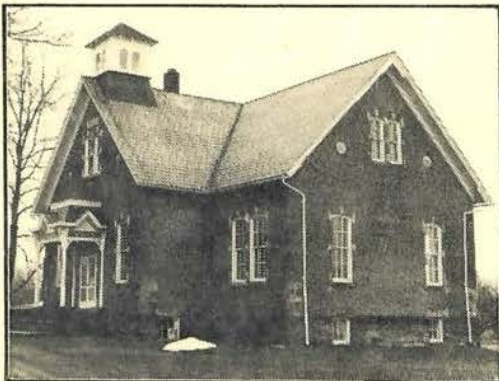
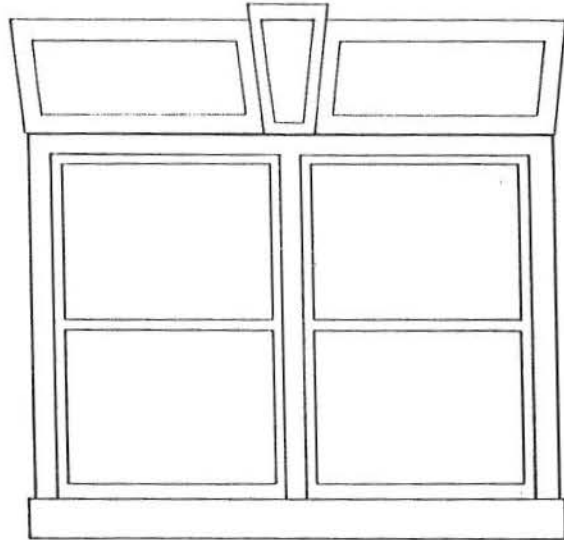


AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES



A WINDOW ON STARK COUNTY, OHIO • 1986

STARK COUNTY HISTORIC INVENTORY



1986 UPDATE

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Stark County Regional Planning Commission
511 County Office Building, Canton, Ohio 44702

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INTRODUCTION

The stated purpose of the 1976 Stark County Historical Study: An Inventory of Stark County Sites and Structures, published by the Stark County Regional Planning Commission, was to identify historically significant sites and structures in Stark County and to provide impetus for the preservation of our heritage." The report's "Introduction" termed it an "initial effort" and suggested that revisions and/or updates would be done as needed.

The report was a good first step. However, several factors have combined to give impetus to this major revision:

1. An active program of preservation in recent years has turned around the urban renewal "replace everything" syndrome of the 1960s, but not before many historic resources were lost to this and future generations.

2. A joint state-county-local community volunteer inventory effort, plus an accelerated National Register nomination program, has expanded the list of sites and structures meriting inclusion in such a report.

3. Wide general use of the original report by an interested public has uncovered inaccuracies, missing pieces of information, and new questions requiring answers.

4. Financial assistance, in the form of Certified Local Government grant funds, became available to help offset the cost of an extensive update of the inventory report.

While this 1986 revision is a more comprehensive and accurate inventory of the county's historic resources, the job is by no means done. With the cooperation of local historical societies and preservation organizations; elected officials of Stark County's cities, townships, and villages; area planning agencies; and many interested citizens, we will continue to improve and refine the bank of knowledge about our "living" and "buried" heritage.

This inventory report offers readers the following:

- a. Summary histories of the county and its cities, townships, and villages.
- b. An identifying photograph, location map, and pertinent descriptive information (including construction period, style of architecture, unique features, and historical significance) for all National Register and other selected sites/structures in the county which are of historical or architectural importance.
- c. Listing by general location of properties for which Ohio Historical Inventory forms have been prepared and filed with the state.
- c. A section on significant structures that are no longer a part of our living environment (with photograph and brief narrative)
- d. A glossary of terms.
- e. Architectural style section with descriptive narrative and photo illustrations.
- f. Bibliography of publications available for additional reading and research.
- g. Index of all sites/structures included in the inventory at the time of printing.

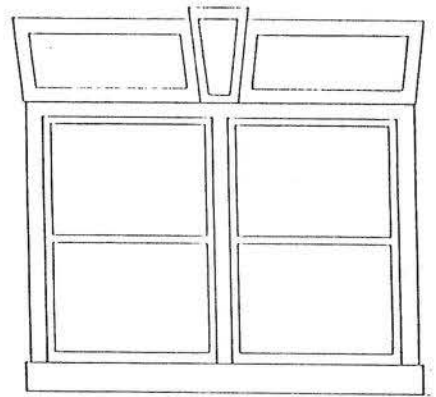
The report is organized with the reader in mind -- properties are catalogued by community, with National Register listings first, followed by other interesting sites/structures; and pertinent data on all inventoried properties. Each inventory section opens with a brief history of the city, township, or village. An overall history of Stark County introduces this chapter. Forms include an identifying photograph and site map location. An assigned site number locates National Register and selected properties on the "Historic Sites Map," which has been updated and reprinted for this report.

We wish to thank the following individuals for their help on this report: Gerald Bixler, Director of Stark County Regional Planning Commission, whose commitment to quality and excellence set the standard; Rebecca Hall, Senior Planner, for her thorough research, her mapping abilities, and unwavering dedication to completing the project; Nancy Gilmour, Senior Planner, for her research assistance; Ken Ogden Chief Cartographer, for his creative graphics, cover design, and print production; Emmett Boyd, for his production assistance; Pam Minor, cartographic intern, for her mapping assistance; Joyce Paul, and Jackie Butler, Executive Secretaries, for their cooperation in typing this report within a limited time frame.

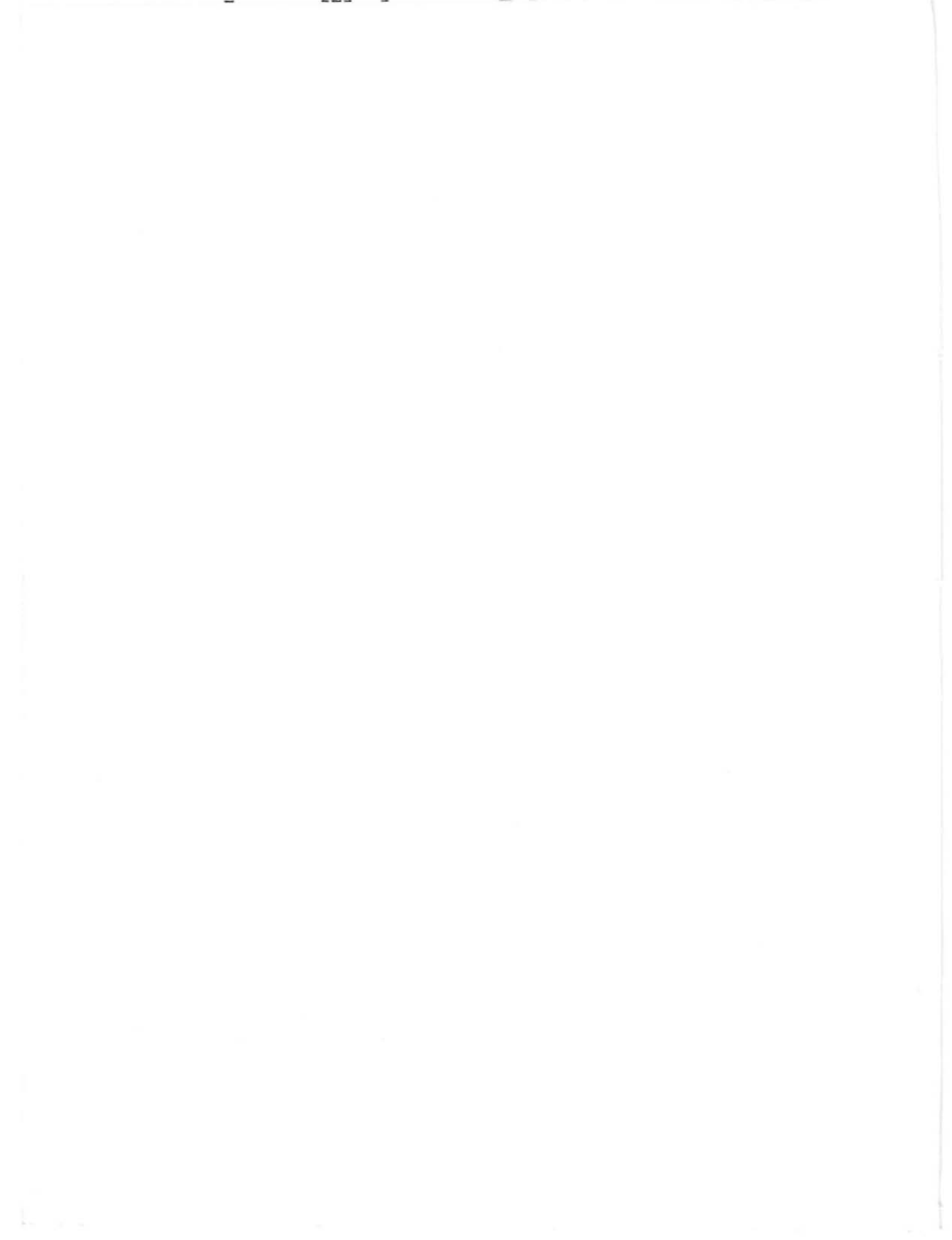
Our sincere appreciation to W. Ray Luce, Ohio Historic Preservation Officer, and Richard Francaviglia, Assistant Division Chief, for their support and guidance; to Steve Gordon, Survey Manager for OHPO, for his excellent training; and especially to Jeff Brown, Regional Coordinator for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, for his helpful suggestions, expert advice, and incisive critique.

Our heartfelt gratitude to Richard Dugan of Lee Studios for his photographic contributions, to the Stark Preservation Alliance for its leadership and support of this project, to the many historical societies and preservation organizations for their encouragement and cooperation, and to the many dedicated volunteers who gave so freely of their time and expertise. A special thanks to The Canton Preservation Society, to Al Albacete of the Canton Art Institute, and to Dr. Richard Werstler, Director of the McKinley Museum and his staff, for technical assistance provided. See Volunteer List elsewhere in this report for other contributors.

While the scope of the report was more extensive than originally planned and the final publication has been delayed by nearly a year, it is our hope that the report will accomplish the two-fold goal of heightening public awareness of and interest in historic preservation activities; and presenting inventory data and related information in such a manner as to expedite the completion of the Stark County inventory.



A Look At
Stark County
Stark County History



STARK COUNTY

A LOOK AT THE LAND

Stark County is located in northeastern Ohio approximately 55 miles south of Lake Erie, along the western margin of the Appalachian Plateau. Elevations range from 1,360 feet above sea level in Paris Township to 880 feet along the Tuscarawas River in Bethlehem Township. The diverse topography resulting from glacial activity here includes swamps, wetlands, flood plains, steep ridges, bedrock outcrops and pockets of organic soil. The northern section of the county, periodically covered by glaciers until around 14,000 B.C., has flat to gently rolling terrain.¹ This area has the largest concentration of urban population. The southern portion of the county is less populated and marked by streams and wooded hills.

Sometime after the glacier melted, but long before the white man made his way into the territory, Indians traversed the woodlands and fished the streams. Thus, a treaty with the Indians was one of the elements that played a key role in the formation of Stark County. The 566 square miles that became Stark County were delineated by three boundary lines -- the southern boundary line of the Connecticut Western Reserve on the north; the 1795 Fort Greenville Indian Treaty Line to the west; and the Seven Ranges to the south.² A marker commemorating the McIntosh (Greenville) line is located in Jackson Township. There is a Seven Ranges marker at the southern edge of the county.

The first white man's settlement in Ohio was the log cabin built in 1761 by Christian Frederick Post.³ The Post cabin, reportedly located within the current boundary of Bethlehem Township, served as a mission for the Delaware Indian Village for less than a year. Accompanying Post was his Indian wife and John Heckwelder. Within two years the Indian and white man were at war and General Bouquet was marching his troops along the Indians' Great Trail from Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, to the valley of the Sandy Creek to rescue 300 captives from the Indians. Heckwelder returned to the area to assist Rev. Zeisberger in establishing a permanent mission along the Tuscarawas River. However, the Christian Moravian Delaware Indians of Gnadenhutten were massacred in 1782 by forces led by American Colonel David Williamson, prompting the withdrawal of the Delawares from the Tuscarawas Valley.

The Fort McIntosh Treaty was among those agreements that followed the Revolutionary War. At the same time, U. S. Geographer Thomas Hutchins was commissioned to survey Seven Ranges of Townships. The seventh range, which extended to the Western Reserve border, has 20 townships, the 20th being Marlboro Township.

Another key element in the formation of Stark County was the Ordinance of 1785, which provided for orderly sale of land and divided the Northwest Territory into counties, as well as states.

When Ohio became a state in 1803, the first General Assembly formed Columbiana County from Jefferson and Washington counties -- Stark was included within the boundaries of Columbiana. Stark County was surveyed for townships in 1799. Land was available for sale at the Steubenville land office, but settlers were required to buy a section (640 acres) at \$2 an acre.⁴ Thus, the settling of Stark County, which began in 1805, was slow. Some of the land was purchased by returning surveyors, some by speculators. Settlements recorded within the first year included: Canton, Marlboro, Nimishillen, Osnaburg, Paris, Plain, Sandy, and Washington. The Fort Industry Treaty of 1805 opened the land west of the Tuscarawas River that had been assigned to the Indians and added land to form Lawrence, Sugarcreek, and Tuscarawas townships.

STARK COUNTY IS BORN

Stark County officially became a separate county in January, 1809, by action of the Sixth General Assembly of Ohio. The county was named to honor the Revolutionary War hero, General John Stark. The first Stark County commissioners met in Canton on March 16, 1809. To meet expenses of the new county, the commissioners taxed Canton taverns \$9 per year and other taverns, \$5 per year. They also taxed ferrymen \$6 annually and imposed taxes on horses and cattle.⁵ Commissioners created civil townships, most of which had been designated by 1818. When Marlborough Township was split from Lexington Township in 1821 the current list was complete. Stark lost several townships from its southeast corner when Carroll County was formed in the 1830s and several others in 1840, when Summit County was created.

"The Conestoga wagon created Canton, the canal formed Massillon, and the railroad built Alliance. The construction of the railroad was doubtless the most important single event in Stark County history." Thus E. T. Heald summarizes the vital role transportation has played in the growth and development of Stark County.⁶

The Stark County story also is a story of people -- how they lived, worked, and worshiped in this "new land." The first 11 permanent settlements in Stark County were established during the 11 years between 1805 and 1816. Another decade passed before the construction of the canal precipitated formation of more than 20 new villages between 1826 and 1836. Most of these communities are described in detail in this report.

One of the earliest settlements was Canton, established in 1805 by Bezaleel Wells. Wells, because of his advance knowledge of political plans, selected a site intended to be the seat of government for the proposed county. Wells also sold 1,080 acres of his land, including a lake, to Andrew Meyers. Meyers expanded his holdings around Meyers Lake to form one of the largest wheat farms in the state.⁷ Thomas Rotch, who founded Kendal (forerunner of Massillon) in 1812, brought Merino sheep imported from Spain to Stark County. The sheep farm was the catalyst for establishing the county's first woolen mill. Tom's wife, Charity Rodman Rotch, made her own contributions to the young county. She willed the entire Rotch estate to establish a vocational training school and a Friends' meeting house.

In addition to the New England Quakers, Stark County welcomed Pennsylvania Germans, French Huguenots, Scotch and Irish families who fled the famine, and many other ethnic groups seeking new opportunities.⁸ Architectural designs, crafts, and traditions brought by these pioneers were woven into the fabric and texture of present day Stark County.

THE CANAL ERA

The construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal through Stark County in 1828 permitted the first significant shipments of locally produced goods to eastern markets. The canal, completed in 1832, extended from Lake Erie to Portsmouth on the Ohio River. The entire 309-mile trip took six days and cost \$3.⁹ Water for the portion of the canal running through Stark County came from Portage Lakes (Summit County), a dam and reservoir constructed on Sippo Creek, and the Tuscarawas River, which the canal generally followed.

While canal transportation benefited the entire county, its major impact was on the canal towns of Massillon, Navarre, and Canal Fulton. Large shipments of grain earned Massillon the name of "Wheat City."¹⁰ Blocks of canal-related commercial establishments erected, during this period, survive as a reminder of this important period in the county's development.

The county's oldest single surviving industry also dates from this era. The A. R. Elson Company Mill opened a flour mill in Magnolia in 1834 powered by water from the Sandy Creek flowing through the Sandy-Beaver Canal.¹¹

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF STARK COUNTY

The railroad brought industrialization to Stark County. The first train steamed through Stark County near Alliance in 1851 on the Cleveland to Pittsburgh run. Within a year, the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad had laid tracks through Alliance to Canton and Massillon. Alliance became a railroad center and the Alliance Roller Mill made iron rails for this new transportation system.

Farm machinery manufacturers were among the first to ship by rail; among these was C. Aultman and Company, which moved from Greentown to Canton for rail accessibility. Another was Russell and Company of Massillon, which produced reapers and mowers. By the 1880s both firms had international markets, and each employed 550 workers.³ According to Heald, "the income tax list for 1867 showed Cornelius Aultman paying an income tax on \$100,213 in 1866, George Cook on \$49,236, and Jacob Miller on \$47,881. These were the three largest incomes in Stark County -- really immense for that day."¹²

Mining became a major occupation for many Massillon area residents. About 1,500 were employed in digging out the coal to fuel local industries and for shipment, primarily to Cleveland. Among those companies using the iron ore produced with the coal was Morgan Engineering of Alliance. The firm, founded by T. R. Morgan Sr., first manufactured steam hammers in 1868 and eventually specialized in equipment engineered to handle molten steel. The company was responsible for the first overhead traveling crane built in the United States.¹³

Many other industries were established because of the availability of good raw products and rail transportation. Among these were Hess-Snyder Company, manufacturers of furnances and stoves, in 1882; and the Massillon Paper Company, in 1870. Between 1880 and 1904, Massillon also was important in the manufacture of glass.

Clay and shale, abundant in Stark County in the 1800s, resulted in the longest continuing industry in this area; production of building brick and quarry tile. Already home of the nation's largest farm machinery manufacturer and the leading watch producer, after Dueber-Hampden Watch Works located their plant in Canton in 1888, the county soon became known worldwide for its production of brick by such companies as the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company.¹⁴ The Renkert Building (constructed of paving brick), brick kilns, restored brick streets in Ridgewood Historic District, and many brick buildings of varying size and design, give testimony to this thriving turn-of-the-century industry.

Stark County also gained the national spotlight when a rising politician was elected governor of Ohio in 1892, and 25th President of the United States four years later. William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1843. After serving as an officer during the Civil War, he attended law school, was admitted to the Bar in 1867, and settled in Canton to practice law. McKinley was elected prosecuting attorney for the county in 1869 and went on to serve in Congress in 1876.

McKinley's devotion to his invalid wife, the former Ida Saxton, resulted in a new approach to campaigning. He conducted his "Front Porch Campaign" from his home on North Market Street in Canton, addressing large groups of delegations, many of whom traveled to Stark County by train.

In his second term, on September 6, 1901, McKinley was shot by an assassin while attending the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. He died less than six weeks later. The new president, Theodore Roosevelt, was among the many dignitaries attending the funeral held at the First Methodist Church in Canton. The body was laid to rest in a vault at Westlawn Cemetery until the tomb and monument were completed. The monument, located on a site adjacent to the cemetery, was dedicated on September 30, 1907.¹⁵

During the McKinley era, many area industries expanded operations. Cities were growing. The interurban transportation system became popular and allowed workers more flexibility in their choice of distance between home and place of employment. Improved transportation also gave impetus to the development of Meyers Lake Amusement Park, a park which drew fun-seekers from throughout Ohio and neighboring states for more than eight decades. The Lakeside Street Railroad Company started its run to the park in 1885.¹⁶

In 1906, many of the smaller interurban lines were consolidated into the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company. When the company purchased the Canton Electric Railway Company with lines to Meyers Lake, Massillon, Navarre, Dover, New Philadelphia, and Uhrichsville, it became the largest interurban in northern Ohio connecting Stark County to Akron and Cleveland. This mode of transportation peaked in 1920, after which ridership declined in direct relationship to the rising popularity of the automobile.

CARRIAGES AND HORSELESS CARRIAGES

How did passengers and goods get to the canals and trains? Either by horse and/or buggy, wagon, or cart. Blacksmithing, horseshoeing, and carriage manufacturing thrived from the 1850s into the 20th century. There were carriage or wagon makers in many Stark County communities including: Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Richville, Paris, Beach City, and even New Berlin, where the F. X. Frantz Buggy Shop started. This firm moved to Akron in 1897 and developed the first automobile body plant in the United States. The Fisher brothers got their experience at this firm before it closed in 1906.¹⁷

Even Henry Timken, who later became so closely identified with auto manufacturing, started out making wagons. He opened a shop near St. Louis, Missouri, in 1855, and pursued this career, off and on, until he patented a buggy spring in 1877.¹⁸ The Timken Company, still one of the county's leading companies, started producing bearings for automobiles in 1919.

The automobile was first seen in Stark County in 1895. According to Heald, there were three automobile dealers listed in the 1903 Canton City directory. This number had jumped to 58 by 1916.¹⁹ The auto hastened the urbanization of the countryside. The growth of suburbia was steady. For example, Canton's population increased 73.4 percent, from 50,217 to 87,091 during the decade from 1910 to 1920. The next decade saw only a 20.5 percent growth, as more Stark Countians built their dream homes in the township areas outside the cities. Thus, between 1910 and 1950, the population of Canton Township increased 344 percent, while an increase of just 132.8 percent was recorded for Canton City.

The auto industry impacted Stark County in two ways. First, it opened the door for factories to locate in portions of the county not served by rail, as trucking became a competitive method of shipping goods and raw materials. Second, many auto-related industries were established here and some remain today among the area's major manufacturers.

CROSSROAD TO THE FUTURE

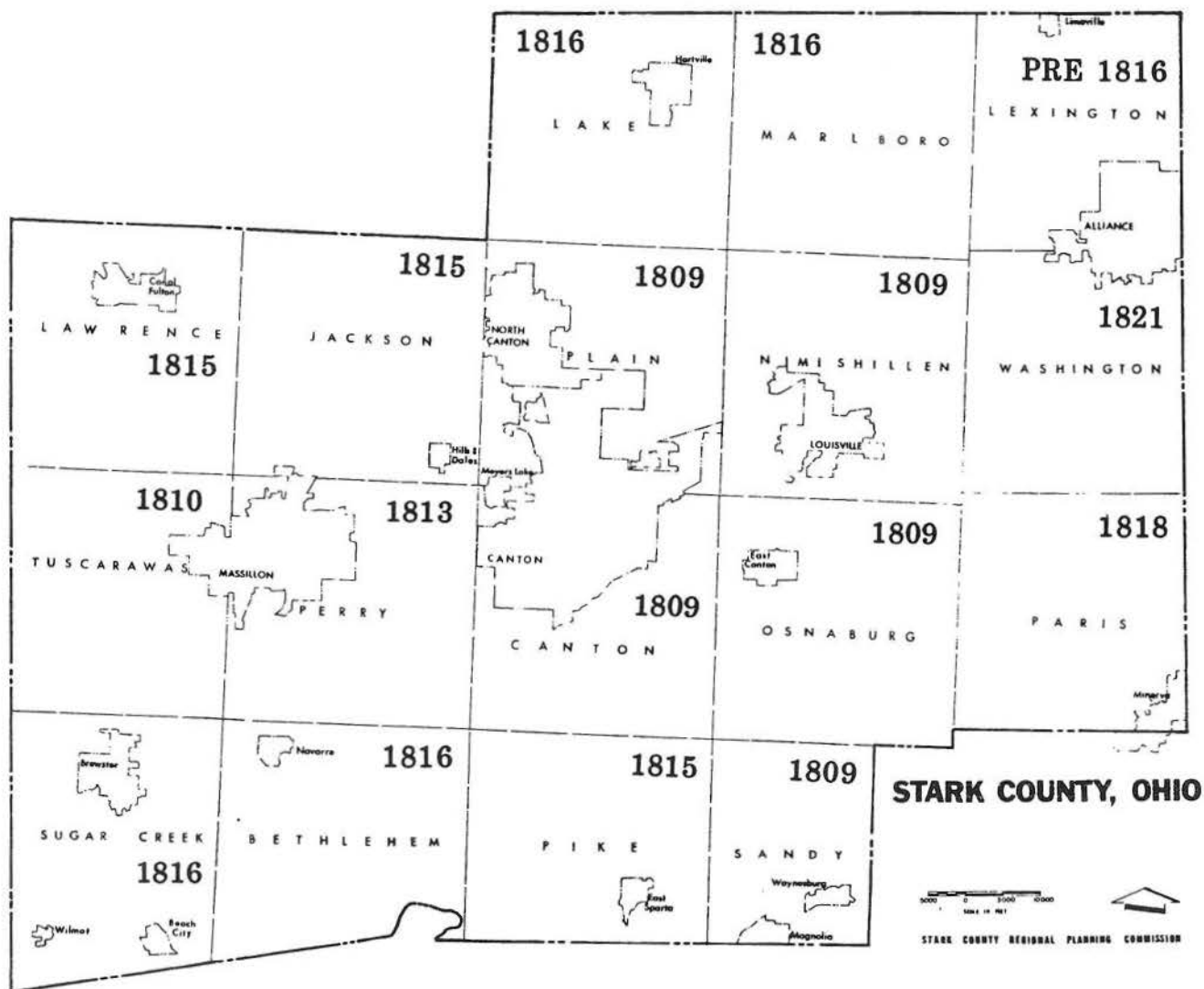
Roads had to keep pace with the new technology. The horseless carriage balked at travel over tree stumps and muddy ruts. Paved highways were the answer and Stark County built its share. The freeway system reached Stark County by 1950 and ground was broken for I-77 in December, 1957.²⁰ With completion of the interstate in 1970, travel north and south through the county became quicker and more convenient. This superhighway precipitated the rapid growth of the Belden Village area in Jackson Township and improved accessibility to the Akron-Canton Airport which had opened in 1946.²¹

Industrial parks soon lined large sections of the highway and several major manufacturers, including the Hoover Company, which started producing vacuum cleaners in New Berlin in 1908, built research facilities near the interstate.

While recent decades have been marked by an out-migration of population due to the transition from heavy industry to high-tech and service related businesses, the growing emphasis on historic preservation and downtown revitalization may slow or reverse this trend.

Stark County, with a current population of approximately 378,500, has changed a great deal throughout its 180 years of development. During each period, early settlement, agricultural development, industrialization and suburbanization, structures reflecting the needs and people of the time were built. Some of these remain today as living testimony to the rich history of Stark County. Preservation of these resources can help preserve the Stark County story for the future.

-
- ¹Draft report, An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in Portions of Jackson, Lake, and Plain Townships of Stark County, Ohio, submitted by Judith E. Thomas, Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University.
- ²The League of Women Voters, "Your Government in Stark County," 1982, p. 1.
- ³E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, p. 5.
- ⁴Ibid.
- ⁵Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁶E. T. Heald, The 1963 History of Stark County, Digest of his 6-volume, The Stark County Story, p. 9.
- ⁷Ibid., p. 12.
- ⁸James H. Stuckey, The Formation of Leadership Groups in a Frontier Town: Canton, Ohio, 1805-1855. (Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1976).
- ⁹Heald, The 1963 History of Stark County, p. 19.
- ¹⁰Mrs. Barton Smith, Upon These Hills, (Massillon: D.A.R., 1962), p. 38
- ¹¹Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 265.
- ¹²Heald, The 1963 History of Stark County, p. 29.
- ¹³Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 473.
- ¹⁴Ibid., Vol. II, p. 165.
- ¹⁵Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, The Stark County Bicentennial Story, (Canton: Canton Business and Professional Women's Club, 1976), p. 184.
- ¹⁶Heald, op. cit., p. 304.
- ¹⁷Ibid., Vol. I, p. 575.
- ¹⁸Ibid., Vol. III, p. 10.
- ¹⁹Heald, The 1963 History of Stark County, p. 95.
- ²⁰Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, pt. III, p. 344.
- ²¹Ibid., pt. II, p. 128.



STARK COUNTY SETTLEMENTS

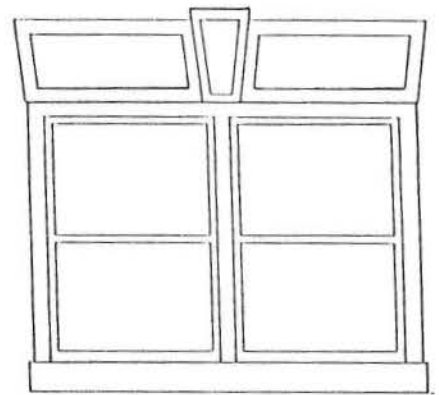
Chronologically by Date Plat Recorded
(Current name and Incorporation Date in Parenthesis)

1805	Canton	1832	West Fulton (Canal Fulton - 1853)
1806	Osnaburg (East Canton)	1833	Minerva
1806	Bethlehem (Navarre - 1871)	1833	Mount Union (1866; annexed to Alliance, 1888)
1807	Lexington (Alliance - 1854)	1833	Rochester (Navarre - 1871)
1812	Kendal (Massillon - 1853)	1834	Navarre (1871)
1814	Waynesburg (1833)	1834	Magnolia
1814	Paris (replatted, 1816)	1834	Louisville (1835)
1814	Milan (Canal Fulton - 1853)	1835	East Brookfield (Massillon - 1853)
1815	East Sparta (1854)	1836	Milton (Wilmot)
1816	Town of Green (Greentown)	1836	Richville
1816	Union (Uniontown)	1838	Freedom (Alliance - 1854)
1826	Fulton (Canal Fulton - 1853)	1841	Robertsville
1826	Massillon (Massillon - 1853)	1842	Freeburg
1827	Williamsport (Alliance - 1854)	1842	Mapleton
1827	Marlborough (Marlboro)	1842	Strasburgh (Maximo)
1827	Harrisburg	1849	Belfort
1829	McDonaldsville	1850	Liberty (Alliance - 1853)
1829	Greenville (East Greenville)	1851	Cairo
1830	Lima (Limaville - 1838)	1853	Hartville
1831	Franklin (New Franklin)	1857	North Lawrence
1831	New Berlin (North Canton)	1872	Barr's Mills (Beach City - 1889)
1831	West Massillon (Massillon - 1853)	1874	Justus
1831	New Baltimore	1906	Brewster

Dates as recorded by E. T. Heald in The Stark County Story, Volumes I-III.

PREHISTORY

This report deals specifically with sites, structures, people, and events related to the history of the Stark County area from the arrival of the pioneers to the present day. The prehistory of the area, including the influence of the glaciation and the Indian occupation will be presented in another report to be published by the Regional Planning Commission during the summer of 1986, An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in Portions of Jackson, Lake, and Plain Townships of Stark County, Ohio, Report, prepared in conjunction with David Bush and Judith Thomas of the Archaeology Laboratory of the Department of Anthropology of Case Western Reserve University, under a Survey and Planning Grant from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, administered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society.



Preserving Our Heritage

Who

How

Why

INVENTORY BACKGROUND

This Historic Inventory Report documents the results of the Stark County Historic Inventory to date. The inventory is a part of the continuing statewide survey of architecturally and historically significant buildings, sites, and structures begun by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in 1974.

This is one of many inventories conducted by Stark County Regional Planning as a necessary tool of the planning process.* It is vital to have a complete inventory of resources prior to planning for the use and disposition of these resources.

Survey Concept Born During Depression

The concept of conducting such surveys dates back to 1934, when the Historic American Buildings Survey, administered by the National Park Service, produced detailed measured drawings of historic buildings. These drawings are deposited in the Library of Congress in Washington. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 founded the National Historic Landmarks program which recognizes nationally important archeological and historical sites/structures as National Historic Landmarks.

States Become Involved

States became directly involved in the historic inventory program when the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provided federal matching funds to assist such state activities. The 1966 legislation not only created the National Register of Historic Places and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, but provided federal grants-in-aid for the repair and restoration of National Register sites.

Since cultural resources contribute to the individuality and character of a community, the Regional Planning Commission has taken the same position as the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, that all elements of our cultural heritage should be documented. This includes existing structures, both public and private, and sites of former significant structures, historic events, or archeological finds.

Local Communities Join the Effort

Historic survey work began in Stark County in the early 1970s when various local historic organizations and planning agencies saw the need to inventory cultural resources of the area. Much of the data compiled during the first few years appears in the 1976 SCRPC publication, "An Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures."

*Inventories produced for and by SCRPC include: open space, public facilities, land use, county-owned property, residential development sites, among others.

The inventory program gained momentum when the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, in cooperation with the Stark County Commissioners and SCRPC, opened a district office for Stark and adjacent counties in April of 1980. The Canton Preservation Society played an important role in securing this district office, which was supported by 50 percent local funds and 50 percent state monies. Headquartered in Canton, District Officer Mary Reeb completed many Ohio Historic Inventory forms and National Register nominations for properties in Stark, Carroll, and Tuscarawas counties, before cuts in federal funding forced the closing of the office in 1981.

Reorganization Requires New Approach

It was a reorganized office that opened in June of 1982. The new Regional Officer, Jeffrey D. Brown of Bolivar, was assigned a 23-county area. As an OHPO coordinator, he would assist local groups and individuals with inventory and nomination efforts, but, because of additional responsibilities and the expanded service area, he could no longer undertake such work himself.

Thus, it became imperative to seek a new approach for completing the survey. Fortunately, a number of events occurred that paved the way for the current volunteer efforts:

- a. The Historic Preservation Committee of the SCRPC/SCATS Citizens' Advisory Council publicly announced goals in February of 1982.
- b. That same spring ideas for the revitalization of downtown Canton with consideration for historic resources were developed by 25 fifth-year architectural students from Kent State University. Publication and presentation of these ideas increased community awareness of adaptive re-use potential and the value of preservation.
- c. Citizen interest was further heightened by the November, 1982, "Historic Preservation and Local Historical Organization" workshop co-sponsored in Canton by the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums, the CAC Historic Preservation Committee of Regional Planning, and OHPO Regional Coordinator Jeff Brown.
- d. In 1983, SCRPC and its Historic Preservation Committee promoted the formation of the Stark Preservation Alliance (SPA), a non-profit organization to serve as a consortium of groups promoting preservation in the Stark County area.
- e. Certified Local Government grant funds became available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office to help finance local inventory work.

OHPO, SPA, SCRPC Enter Joint Venture

With SPA willing to coordinate the inventory and take the lead in mobilizing local volunteers to carry on the work, the Regional Planning Commission was successful in obtaining grant assistance in 1984 and 1985.

The Stark Preservation Alliance (SPA) is a consortium of organizations and individuals interested in the preservation of Stark County's pre-history, history and architectural heritage.

The Stark County Regional Planning Commission (SCRPC) is an organization established under state law serving the planning needs of Stark County's 5 cities, 14 villages, and 17 townships. The representative 49-member commission, which serves without pay, hires a professional staff to conduct the daily program of planning for the best possible social, economic, and physical development of the greater Stark County community.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society directs the Ohio Historic Inventory, the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, and the nomination of Ohio properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The office also studies the potential impact of government-assisted projects on cultural resources; provides assistance in the areas of design and technology, economics and preservation law; maintains a research library; reviews applications for federal tax credits for rehabilitating income-producing historic buildings; and grants funds, when available, for historic preservation projects.

Train Volunteers to Complete Inventory

The first step was to develop a nucleus of trained volunteers. Steve Gordon, OHPO survey manager, did just that in a well attended training workshop held June 8, 1984, at Kent State University's Stark Campus. A video-tape of his presentation, made by the KSU audio-visual department, proved most helpful in the subsequent seminars and presentations by Grant Coordinator Pat Dugan. From August to November, 1984, local workshops were conducted for the North Canton Heritage Society, the Marlboro Township Historical Society, Canton Preservation Society, Lake Township Grange, the Jackson Township Historical Society and Township Trustees, the Navarre-Bethlehem Township Historical Society, and the Canton Board of Realtors. Mr. Gordon returned at the end of November for "field training" in inventorying both urban and rural properties. Several additional inventory training presentations were made during 1985 and 1986 as interest in this project continues to mount.

It is anticipated that the publication of this report will provide new impetus to the Stark County inventory program as the public gains a greater awareness of and appreciation for the resources which represent human experiences in another time.

Survey Work Continues

Results of this volunteer effort are included in this report. Dedicated citizens continue to add to the vital bank of information on the county's cultural resources. Arrangements have been made to publish periodic addendums to this report listing newly inventoried sites and structures. The frequency of these updates will depend on the volume of data collected and the planning agency work schedule.

VOLUNTEER SURVEY -- A GIFT OF TIME

Man's memory and imagination enable him to encompass time, and so save him from being merely rooted in it. Just as the memories and imagination of the Stark County settlers filled their daily lives and combined to create the community that we know today, the preservation and documentation of the results of these earlier experiences enrich our understanding of today and build a storehouse of memories for future generations -- a living history of real people, real experiences, and real problems.

Volunteers who have searched out facts about events, people, and achievements of the past two centuries that have a bearing on our life today include the following:

SURVEY VOLUNTEERS

Pauline Albrecht	William Hermann
Mary Armstrong	Nancy Holwick
Hubert Bair	Linda Karg Lynch
Ruth Basner	June Lynn
Candee Bishop	Wayne Lutes
Arline Braucher	Betty McCormick
Susan Brown	Ann McLaughlin
Ethel Conrad	Rachel Maendel
Marilyn Cook	Mary Blanche Oberlin
Don Cooke	Sally O'Connor
Bertha Coulas	Janet Rogers
Sherry D'Atri	Bonnie Sprankle
Mary E. Devies	Karl Spuhler
David Doll	Joy Stover
Steve Espenschied	Nancy Welch
Clayton Folk	Ruth Whitticar
Virginia Gamble	Nancy Wright
Sue Helline	

Many of those individuals listed have completed several Ohio Historic Inventory forms. A copy of the form is shown in Illustration 1. Individuals participating in the inventory document volunteer time on the Donated Time Sheet shown in Illustration 2. Some have already spent more than 40 hours surveying their neighborhood.

The Regional Planning Commission and staff recognize their contributions and encourage the continued commitment of citizens to "digging out" and reporting the story of Stark County's past. If through oversight, inadequate communication, or other human failure the name of a volunteer is missed, please accept our apologies. All assistance is greatly appreciated.



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 2. County 3. Location of Negatives	4. Present Name(s) 5. Other Name(s)	1. No. 2. County 4. Present Name(s)	
6. Specific Location 7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity 8. Site Plan with North Arrow 9. U.T.M. Reference Zone Easting Northing 10. Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object ☐	16. Thematic Category 17. Date(s) or Period 18. Style or Design 19. Architect or Engineer 20. Contractor or Builder 21. Original Use, if apparent 22. Present Use 23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☐ 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known 25. Open to Yes ☐ Public? No ☐ 26. Local Contact Person or Organization 27. Other Surveys in Which Included	28. No. of Stories 29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☐ 30. Foundation Material 31. Wall Construction 32. Roof Type & Material 33. No. of Bays Front Side 34. Wall Treatment 35. Plan Shape 36. Changes Addition ☐ (Explain Altered ☐ in #42) Moved ☐ 37. Condition Interior Exterior 38. Preservation Yes ☐ Underway? No ☐ 39. Endangered? Yes ☐ By What? No ☐ 40. Visible from Yes ☐ Public Road? No ☐ 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	5. Other Name(s)
42. Further Description of Important Features (Continue on reverse if necessary)		Photo	
43. History and Significance			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings			
45. Sources of Information	46. Prepared by 47. Organization 48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)		

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

When inventory data indicates eligibility and an individual or group is interested in pursuing National Register status, appropriate forms and technical assistance are provided by the OHPO Regional Coordinator. The completed forms, along with required documentation and photographs, are returned to the regional office for preliminary review and then submitted for review at the state level by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. Board approved nominations are forwarded to the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., for final decision on the eligibility of the nominated property.

The Stark Preservation Alliance, with the support of the Planning Commission and the Stark County Commissioners, stresses the value of National Register certification by making register listing an eligibility requirement for its historic preservation grant program, funded through the county's Community Development Block Grant program.

The county's 46 Register properties are featured in this report. Register properties are listed chronologically by date of nomination approval and geographically by community in the appendix.

VALUE OF DONATED LABOR

TIME SHEET

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

RETAIN FOR AUDIT

Stark County Preservation Awareness Program
PROJECT NAME AND NUMBER

NAME OF PERSON CONTRIBUTING DONATED TIME

KIND OF WORK PERFORMED
(LABORER, PLUMBER, MASON, ETC)

HOURLY RATE - BASED ON

A person donating his time to a project will be paid as a general laborer unless he is professionally skilled in the work he is performing on the project (i.e., plumber doing work on pipes, mason doing work on a brick building). When this is the case, the wage rate this individual is normally paid for performing his service may be charged to the project. A general laborer's wages may be charged at the rate which the city or county in the immediate area pays its employees for performing similar duties.

DATE	TIME OF WORK				TOTAL WORK HOURS	HOURLY RATE	VALUE (DONATED HOURS X RATE)
	START	END	START	END			
TOTAL VALUE OF DONATION							

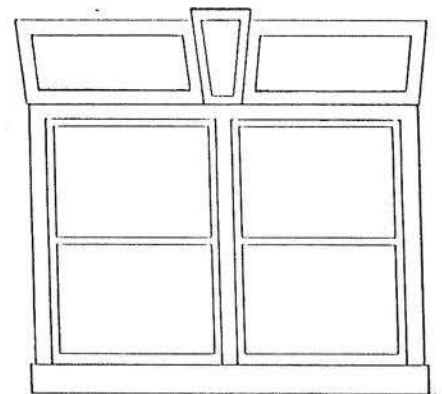
SIGNATURE REQUIRED VERIFYING RECORD

SIGNATURE OF PERSON DONATING TIME

DATE

SUPERVISOR VERIFYING ACCURACY

DATE



The View Today ...

Reflections of Yesterday

STARK COUNTY HISTORIC SITES MAP 1986



The revised "Stark County Historic Sites Map" is included with this report and also will be available for distribution separately. The first map was published in August of 1984 following more than a year of review and research by the Stark Preservation Alliance.

The map lists and locates the county's 46 National Register properties. The 49 other sites and/or structures shown on the map were selected from an original list of more than 100 properties suggested by SPA members. A committee of interested volunteers representing various Stark County communities held a series of meetings with the SCRPC map project staff of Sharen Carlson and Pat Dugan to make the final selection. Jeff Brown, OHPO Regional Coordinator, provided valuable technical assistance. Input from the public was obtained by publishing in the September, 1983, issue of the "Preservation Post" a pared down list of proposed map sites for comment.

The map received an award from the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums in 1985. Nearly all of the original copies were distributed within the first year.

HISTORICAL SITES MAP KEY

SEE MAP PAGE 24

NATIONAL REGISTER

Current name, if different from historic name, listed in *italic*

ALLIANCE

1. Glamorgan (1908), 1025 S. Union Ave. Renaissance Revival home of 19th century industrialist; resembles baronic castle.
2. Haines House (1834-42), 186 W. Market St. Late Federal style.
3. Mount Union College District, near intersection of SR 183 & SR 62/173. Includes Simeon Porter designed:
Chapman Hall (1862), Hartshorn St. at Miller Ave.
Miller Hall (1862), 335 Hartshorn St.
4. First Methodist Episcopal Church (1895) *Christ United Methodist Church*, 470 East Broadway. Romanesque Revival style.

CANTON

5. Barber/Whitticar House (1904), 519 Cleveland Ave., S.W. Queen Anne style.
6. Canton Public Library (1904), 236 - 3rd St., S.W. Carnegie Library designed by Guy Tilden.
7. City National Bank Building (1895), 205 Market Ave., S. Eclectic Romanesque influence.
8. Dewalt Building (1872), 122 Market Ave., N. 19th century commercial building.
9. Eagles Temple (1927), S.W. corner, 6th St., S.W. & Market Ave. Eclectic structure with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival style; built by Ohio's oldest Eagles chapter.
10. First Methodist Episcopal Church (1883), 120 Cleveland Ave., S. High Victorian Gothic Church of William McKinley.
11. First Reformed (1862) & First Lutheran (1869) churches, 901-909 Tuscarawas St., E. Congregations reflect strong German ethnic composition of early Canton.
12. Old McKinley High School (1918), 800 Market Ave., N. Classical Revival style.
13. McKinley Monument (1907), Monument Park. Burial site for 25th President, William McKinley.
14. Mellett/Canton Daily News Building (1915), 401 Tuscarawas St., W. Early 20th century building. Well known newspaper editor murdered in 1926 for reports on city crime.
15. Onesto Hotel (1929-32), N.E. corner, Cleveland Ave., N. & 2nd St., N.W. Neo-classical style. One of Canton's best hotels.
16. Palace Theater (1926), 605 Market Ave., N. Spanish Revival style. "Atmospheric" theater by John Ebersson; in operation.
17. Renkert House (1908), 1414 Market St., N. 20th century Eclectic style. Built by brick industrialist. Present site of Amateur Sports Hall of Fame.
18. Ridgewood Historical District, Market Ave., N. from approximately 19th St., N.W. to 25th St., N.W. 300 homes built in 1920s; many Colonial, Georgian, and Tudor Revival styles.
Sears & Roebuck Company "Magnolia" (1924), 424 - 19th St., N.W. Top of the line home ordered through Sears catalogue. Neo Classical Revival.
19. St. John's Catholic Church (1807), 627 McKinley Ave., N. Pure Gothic; designed by Kiely of Brooklyn, N.Y.
20. Saxton House (1865), 331 Market Ave., S. Second Empire styling. Family home of Ida Saxton, wife of President McKinley.
21. Schuffenecker (August) Building (1905), 100 block of 6th St., S.W. (2nd building from Market, south side). Late Renaissance Revival. Early Canton multi-family housing.
22. Stark County Courthouse (1870/1895) and Annex (1872), corner Market Ave., N. & Tuscarawas St. Courthouse of Eclectic styling; extensively remodeled in 1895. Annex in original form — once a jail.
23. Stidger-Hentzel Building (1818) *The Landmark Tavern*, 501 Tuscarawas St., E. Greek Revival and Flemish styling. Oldest surviving commercial building in Canton.
24. Timken Estate Barn (1918), 13th St., N.W. & I-77. Unique style; remainder of estate of a leading area industrialist.
25. Trinity Lutheran Church (1886), 415 Tuscarawas St., W. Romanesque style with Gothic elements. Oldest remaining Guy Tilden-designed building in Canton.
26. Vicary House (1930), 3730 Market Ave., N. Neo-Georgian style.

LOUISVILLE

27. St. Louis Church (1870-75), 300 N. Chapel St. High Victorian Gothic style representative of community's French heritage.

MASSILLON

28. First Methodist Episcopal Church (1892), *First United Methodist Church*, 301 Lincoln Way E. Romanesque Revival style.

29. Fourth Street Historic District (1830-1900), 4th St. between Federal Ave. and Cherry Rd. Lists 19 residences in variety of architectural styles. Includes:
• Five Oaks (1894), McClymonds House, 210 - 4th St., N.E. (4th & North) Richardsonian Romanesque designed for leading area businessman by Cleveland architect Charles Schweinfurth. Home of Massillon Woman's Club.
• Wellman House (1837), 414 - 4th St., N.E. Greek Revival style. Built by canal boat operator.
• Atwater House (1840), 220 Fourth St., N.E. Greek Revival style.
30. Massillon Cemetery Building (1879), 1827 Erie St., S. Romanesque Revival. Donated to city by industrialist, McClymonds.
31. Rotch-Wales House (1821/31), *Spring Hill*, Wales Road, N.E. Home of founder of village of Kendal. Merino sheep introduced to area by Rotch. Now a museum.

32. St. Mary's Catholic Church (1875-1905), 206 Cherry Rd., N.E. High Victorian Gothic by Dayton architect Leon Beaver. Original German congregation founded in 1839.
33. St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church (1892-93), 226 Third St., S.E. Gothic design by New York architect Arthur B. Jennings. Some Tiffany stained glass. First congregation in Massillon.

NORTHEASTERN STARK COUNTY

34. Lake Township School (c. 1850), 1101 Lake Center St., N.W. (Lake Township). Once a one-room schoolhouse; now district offices.
35. Stewart Property (1838/1929), 13340 Congress Lake Ave., N.E. Lake Township). Eclectic with Greek Revival elements. Railroad industrialist's mansion; now part of Quail Hollow State Park.
36. Hartville Hotel (1824), *Pantry Restaurant*, 101 N. Prospect. Log construction. Important center for early community.
37. New Baltimore Inn (c. 1840), 14722 Ravenna Ave., N.E. (Marlboro Township). Greek Revival style. 19th century hotel.
38. Jacob Bair House (1869), 7225 Market Ave., N. (Plain Township). Victorian with Italianate & Eastlake elements. Mid 19th century farmhouse.
39. Hoover Farm (1847-1873), 2225 Easton Rd., N.E. (Plain Township). Italianate style. 19th century farmstead of Hoover Company founder. Open as a museum.
40. Maudru House (1878), 11786 Easton St., N.E. (Maximo Village). Brick Italianate built by village businessman.

NORTHWESTERN STARK COUNTY

41. Canal Fulton Historic District (1840-1920), village center. Architecture reflects two periods of growth; canal and mining eras. The 100 buildings and sites include:
• The Union Block (1876), 136-142 Canal St., N.W. Brick Italianate commercial structure.
• Billings Dry Goods (c. 1880), 128 Canal St., N.W. Brick Italianate.
Fulton Drop Forge (1918), 241 W. Market. Industrial structure with clerestory windows and saw tothing.

SOUTHEASTERN STARK COUNTY

42. Seven Ranges Terminus (1786), west of Magnolia at junction of Stark, Tuscarawas & Carroll counties. Marker completing first phase of U.S. Public Land Survey.

SOUTHWESTERN STARK COUNTY

43. Loew-Define Grocery Store & Home (1850), 202 Market St., Navarre. Greek Revival style. Canal era commercial structure.
44. Bordner House (1880), 4522 - 7th St., S.W. (Perry Township). Italianate Victorian style.
45. Brewster Railroad YMCA (1916), *Wandle House*, N.W. corner, Wabash & First, Brewster. Built as YMCA dormitory for railroad workers. Now owned by Brewster/Sugarcreek Township Historical Society.
46. Wilmot United Brethren Church (1869), SR 62, Wilmot. Greek Revival, Italianate & Gothic Revival elements. Unusual horizontal plank construction.

IMPORTANT

ALLIANCE

47. Bracher House (1882), 140 E. Gaskill St. Eastlake style.
48. Hartzell House (1867), 840 N. Park Ave. Italianate style. Alliance Historical Society Museum.
49. Ramsey House (1910), 1400 S. Union Ave. Jacobethan style.
50. Second Teeters House (c. 1871), 323 W. Vine St. High Victorian Italianate.

HISTORICAL SITES MAP KEY

SEE MAP PAGE 24

CANTON

51. The Belmont (1899), Bender's Restaurant, 137 Court, S.W. Built as tap room for Stark Tusc Brewing Company. Designed by Guy Tilden.
52. Frank T. Bow building (1932-33), 201 Cleveland Ave., S.W. Federal building.
53. Canton Daily News/Canton Repository (1927), 500 Market Ave., S. Academic Revival style. In business in Canton since 1815.
54. Case Mansion (1902), 1717 Market Ave., N. Richardsonian Romanesque mansion designed by Guy Tilden.
55. Christ United Presbyterian Church (1867), 530 Tuscarawas St., W. Victorian Gothic style on site chosen by city founder for "House of God."
56. Courtland Hotel (1905), *Stark County Office Building*, 200 Tuscarawas St., W. Designed by Guy Tilden. Site of meeting to organize National League of Professional Football Clubs.
57. Harvard Company (1936), *Weber Dental Manufacturing Company*, Mahoning Road near 5 points. Romanesque Revival style designed by Guy Tilden.
58. Renkert Building (1912), 306 Market Ave., N. Sullivanesque commercial building constructed of paving brick.
59. Rowland Cemetery (1826), 1900 block Tuscarawas E. One of oldest cemeteries in Canton.
60. Stern & Mann Building (1925), Cleveland Ave., N. & Tuscarawas St., W. Italian Renaissance designed by Cleveland architect Abram Garfield, who also designed Sak's Fifth Avenue in New York.
61. Timken Gatehouse (1910-14), south end of Stadium Park. Italian Villa style; part of Timken estate.
62. WHBC Radio Station (1936), 550 Market Ave., S. Art Deco style.

LOUISVILLE

63. Juilliard House (1870-80), N.E. corner, E. Main & N. Walnut. Built for Huguenot family; brother of Juilliard School of Music founder.

MASSILLON

64. Coxey House (1890), S.W. corner, 2nd & North St. Home of Jacob Coxey, famous for "Coxey's Army" in 1894.
65. Lincoln Theater (1925), 16 Lincoln Way E. Designed by Guy Tilden.
66. Massillon State Hospital: Hall Building (1898), 3000 Erie S.W. Chateausque style. Part of the most complete surviving campus of all state hospitals in Ohio.

NORTH CANTON

67. Hoover Plant (1908), N.E. corner Portage St. and N. Main St. Produced first suction cleaner.
68. Ezra Peppel House (1841), 730 Portage St., N.W. Farmhouse reflecting German immigrant influences.

NORTHEASTERN STARK COUNTY

69. Hartville Train Depot (c. 1870), Edison & railroad tracks. Gothic style elements.
70. First Muck Farm (1877), N.E., corner Swamp & Duquette (Marlboro Township). First vegetable farm in what has become important area agricultural center.
71. New Baltimore School House (1875), .3 mile south of village square on east side of Rt. 44 (Marlboro Township). Brick Victorian style. Used as a school until 1940; then as a grange hall until 1960. Now a private residence.
72. Pennock House (1837), 12306 Marlboro Ave. (Marlboro Township) Greek Revival style.
73. O'Dea Estate (1922), *Sancta Clara Monastery*, 4200 Market Ave., N. (Plain Township). Tudor style. Given by area businessman to Franciscan nuns in 1946.

NORTHWESTERN STARK COUNTY

74. Ohio-Erie Canal Lock IV (1830), 1.5 miles east of Canal Fulton on Erie Ave. National Civil Engineering Landmark. County park.
75. Ruch Dry Dock (c. 1830), *McLaughlin Dry Dock*, S.E. corner Canal Fulton Community Park. Basin for canal boat construction/repair.
76. Sheldon-Rueling House (c. 1870), Cherry St. entrance to Canal Fulton Community Park. Now a museum.

SOUTHEASTERN STARK COUNTY

77. Brick Kiln, US 30, east of East Canton. Reminder of once important area industry.
78. Wack Tavern (1845), S.E. corner SR 44 & 172, East Canton. Federal style. Old stagecoach inn.
79. Werner Inn (1834), 131 E. Nassau, East Canton. Federal style. Once a tavern.

80. Paris Building #1 (c. 1830), N.W. corner SR 172 & Paris Ave., Paris. Greek Revival elements. Commercial structure.
81. Paris Building #2 (1840), S.W. corner SR 172 & Paris Ave., Paris. Greek Revival elements. Imposing example of residential-commercial structure.
82. Sandy Beaver Canal (1835-1848), 90-mile long canal. Commercially unsuccessful; costly construction.
83. Magnolia Flour Mill (1834), 261 N. Main St., Magnolia. Early grist mill owned & operated by Elson family since 1830.
Elson House (c. 1880), immediately south of the mill. Brick Italianate built by Elson family.

SOUTHWESTERN STARK COUNTY

84. Old Pleasant Grove School (1892), west side of US 21, 2.5 miles south of Navarre. One-room schoolhouse.
85. Mathews House (c. 1838), 123 N. High St., Navarre. Greek Revival elements. Navarre/Bethlehem Township Historical Society Museum.
86. Rochester Inn & Square, N.E. corner Canal St. & Lintner Ct., Navarre. Greek Revival commercial building.
87. Octagonal Barn (c. 1890), Richville Dr. S.W., next to Lohr School (Perry Township). Octagonal vernacular.
88. Railroad Building (1916), N.E. corner First & Wabash. Offices & station for Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, which founded Brewster. Now part of Norfolk Southern Railroad.
89. Grafe Building (1840-50), US 62 & 250, Wilmot. Greek Revival elements.
90. Wilmot Drugstore (c. 1881), third building N.E. of US 62 & 250, Wilmot. Italianate commercial building, unaltered.

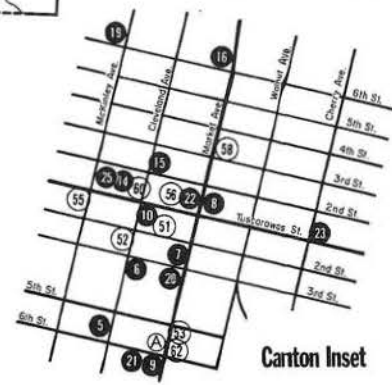
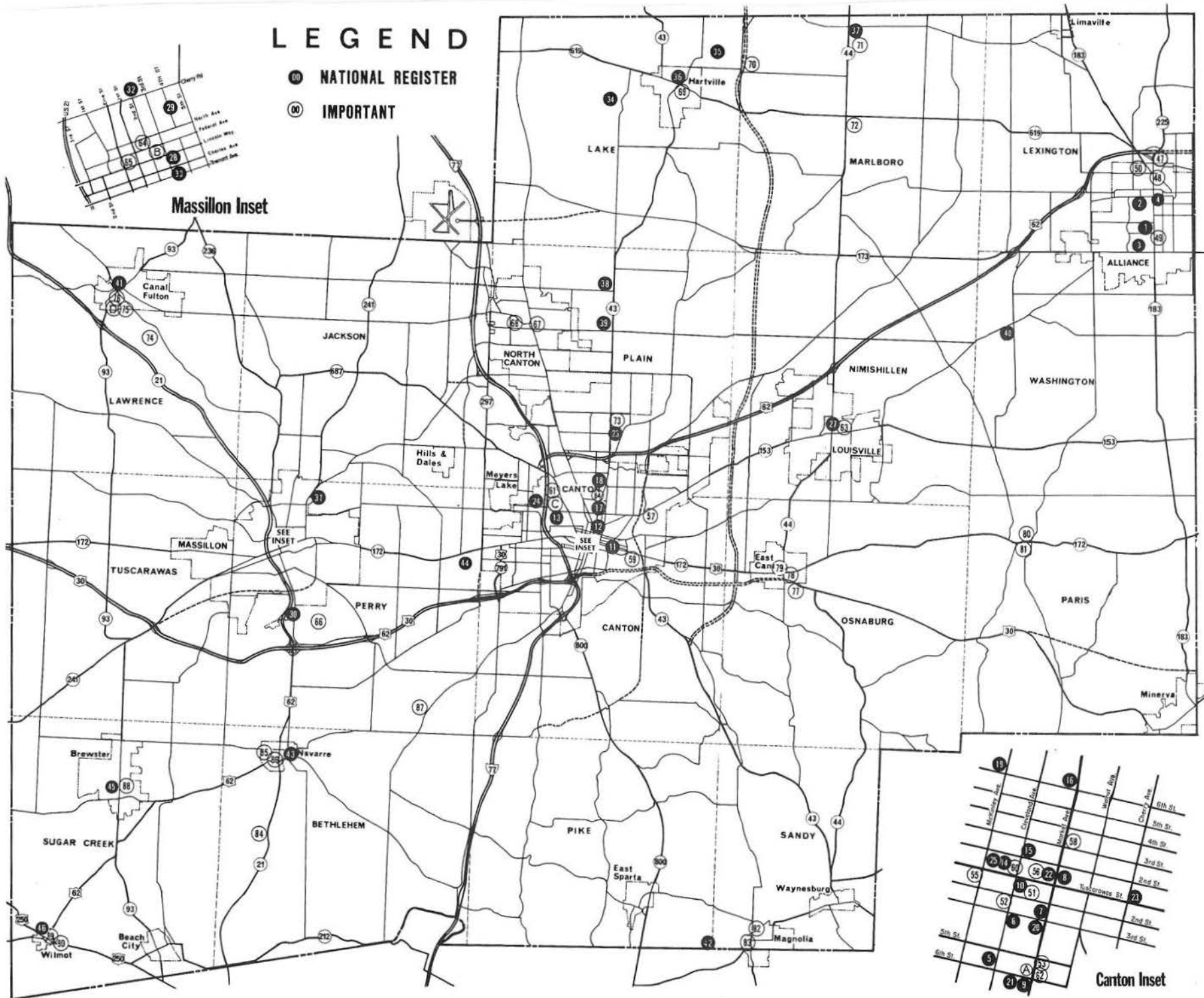
ADDITIONAL HISTORIC ATTRACTION

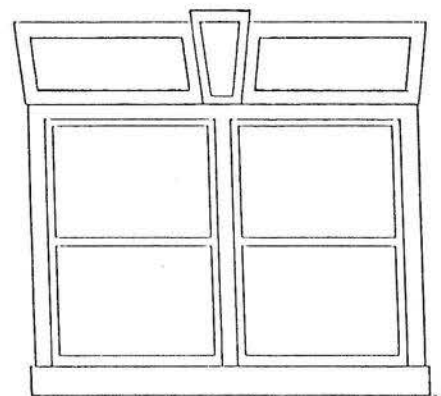
- A. Canton Classic Car Museum, 555 Market Ave. S., Canton.
- B. Massillon Museum, 212 Lincoln Way E., Massillon. Rotating exhibits from permanent collection. Attached to Massillon Library in the home of James Duncan, founder of Massillon.
- C. McKinley Museum of History, Science, and Industry. Adjacent to McKinley Monument, Canton. Five permanent exhibit halls, planetarium, museum shop. Operated by the Stark County Historical Society.
- D. St. Helena II. Reproduction of canal boat at community park in Canal Fulton.

STARK COUNTY HISTORIC SITES MAP

LEGEND

- NATIONAL REGISTER
- IMPORTANT





Community Resources

ALLIANCE

Alliance is a combination of three communities founded between 1827 and 1850. After Lexington village was laid out in 1807, the northeast portion of Stark County was settled more slowly than the western and central portions. Thus, it was 20 years later before the first of the three communities which joined to form Alliance was established. Williamsport was laid out by William Teeters who migrated here around 1810 from Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He encountered wild hogs and an abundance of squirrels that menaced farming efforts.¹

The area was still mostly wilderness when Freedom was recorded in 1838 by Matthias Hester. This Virginia Quaker also recorded the present Alliance, then called Liberty, in September of 1850.² The 58 lots were laid out at the junction of two railroads. Another 44 lots were added in 1851; 31 lots in 1853; and 5 more in 1856. The coming of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad had a major impact on the area and precipitated the petition of the three communities to incorporate as a single village. When the petition was granted in June of 1854, Alliance had 198 lots platted by Hester (2/3 as many as Bezaleel Wells had platted in Canton).³

By this time there were already several thriving businesses. Among these was the cabinet shop opened by German Philip Sharer in 1841, and the Hester Block, which had been built in 1842 of brick made in the kilns on South Union Avenue. Cost of brick for this project was \$2.50 a wagon-load, delivered.⁴

Soon, too, the Alliance Hotel, built by the Ohio & Pennsy Railroad and run by Col. Daniel Sourbeck, was making a name for Alliance across the country. The community was hit with two tragedies in 1856 -- the first was a three-minute tornado which hit the downtown area on April 12, killing a farmer and doing sizeable property damage; the other occurred on December 8, when a Cleveland & Pittsburgh train struck a Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago train at the crossing, throwing a cart into the rotunda of the Sourbeck Hotel. Eight persons were killed and a number injured.⁵ In 1864 the first train depot burned down. A "shanty town" housing the Irish railroad workers moved east to make way for the new train station and the new brick division headquarters for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad opened in 1866. The new "Irish Town", which sprouted east of town, has been home to Italians and blacks in more recent years.⁶

The town grew slowly at first and the 1860 census registered just 1,383. The pace picked up following the Civil War and there were 4,063 residents by 1870.⁷

A family business, founded by Thomas Rees Morgan Sr., was Alliance's first big company. The Morgan Engineering Company pioneered in the adaptation of electricity to production of steel and in the manufacture of hydraulic machinery. Morgan Gymnasium, donated to Mount Union College by the Morgans in 1891, has since been demolished. In 1919, a memorial chime of 13 bells and revolving illuminated cross were placed on the First Methodist Church by the Morgan family.⁸ The beautiful residence built by Col. William H. Morgan in 1903-04, now called Glamorgan Castle, stands as a symbol of the mechanical and inventive genius of this family. Combining the style of a Middle Ages baronial castle with modern scientific and utilitarian design, the structure was preserved by the Alliance Elks Club from 1939-45. After a fire in 1945

destroyed the walnut walls and the great pipe organ,⁹ the building was purchased to house the offices of the Alliance Board of Education.

Alliance has many homes of historic significance, in addition to Glamorgan. Among these is the Mabel Hartzell Home at 840 N. Park which is now operated as a museum by the Alliance Historical Society.

Other important structures are found on the campus of Mount Union College. The adjacent village of Mount Union was laid out in 1833 and was incorporated in 1866.¹⁰ Meanwhile, Mount Union college had been formed and was becoming a vital part of the community. The first 41 years of this institution for higher learning is really the story of its founder and first president, Rev. Orville Nelson Hartshorn. He started the Mount Union Select School in 1846 and the Mount Union Seminary in 1849.¹¹ The college was chartered on January 9, 1858, and its first commencement was held that year in the Union Avenue Methodist Church.¹² The oldest building on the Mount Union campus is Chapman Hall, built just after the Civil War for \$20,000 and donated labor. In addition to pioneering co-education, Mount Union College has made other contributions to higher education. These include: college summer school and the four-term plan. Both Mount Union College and the Mount Union community were annexed to Alliance during the winter of 1888-89.

Alliance today still holds a deep regard for its historic past and still draws on the industry and inventiveness of its people to make improvements for the future.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 149-155.

²Ibid., p. 322

³Ibid., pp. 320-327.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., pp. 388-390.

⁶Ibid., p. 590.

⁷Ibid., pp. 382-394.

⁸Ibid., p. 475.

⁹Ibid., Vol. III, pp. 217-225.

¹⁰Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 662-668.

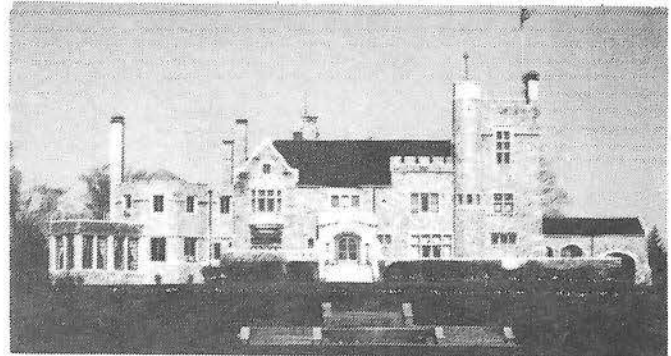
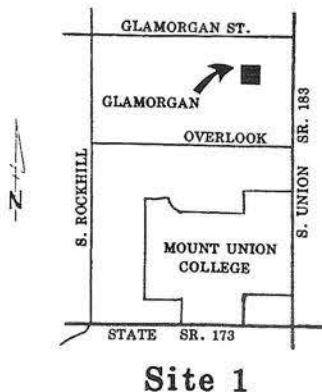
¹¹Ibid., Vol. I, pp. 235-239.

¹²Ibid., Vol. II, p. 420.

NAME: Historic: Glamorgan

Current: Alliance City Schools Administrative Offices

LOCATION: 1025 South Union Avenue, Alliance, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1903-1908

STYLE: Medieval Renaissance/eclectic by Cleveland architects Paul Searles and William Hirsh

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Glamorgan is constructed of rusticated blue Vermont marble laid in broken ashlar pattern and trimmed with white Vermont marble. The roof is of vitrified tile. The east facade resembles a late Medieval Welsh baronial hall-castle with tudor doorway. Its interior style is a combination of Italian Renaissance, French Empire, Louis XV, Elizabethan, and Japanese. An interior rotunda is Renaissance Revival (original destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the 1940's). The house originally was situated on a 50-acre estate with an 800' setback from the street.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Glamorgan is an example of the great eclectic houses built by late 19th century industrialists. It was built by Colonel William H. Morgan, Sr., President of the Morgan Engineering Company. Morgan Engineering was an important Ohio industry whose founder, Thomas Morgan, invented the overhead traveling crane. The Glamorgan name is from Glamorganshire, Wales, where William's father, Thomas Morgan, was born. The house represents an era in history when industrialists accumulated vast wealth and built great homes. The building was used as an Elks Lodge between 1939 and 1965 and as offices for Alliance Machine Company from 1964 to 1973. Since 1973 it has been used as administrative offices for Alliance City Schools.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen of Mt. Union College and Alliance Historical Society, April, 1972.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, The Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. I.

NAME: Historic: Haines House

Current: Swearingen Property

LOCATION: 186 West Market Street, Alliance, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1834/completed in 1842

STYLE: unusual example of late Federal style

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Haines House is unusual since it is designed with a portico of two superimposed orders - a style not usually found so far north. It is a two-story red brick house with sandstone foundation, sills and lintels. An interior T-shape plan is achieved through the placement of this main structure in relationship to an earlier one-and-a-half-story building. A full two-story north facade is a typical five-bay Federal style with the front door being Greek Revival featuring sidelights and a rectangular transom. The original portico, destroyed by fire after 1915, was reconstructed in 1969. The interior has an Anglo-Palladian central hall and symmetrically placed rooms.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was built by John Grant for his daughter, who married J. Ridgeway Haines, an abolitionist. It was used as an underground railroad station and was regularly visited by Stephen C. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and Charles C. Burleigh. This important unusual late Federal style is rarely found in northern Ohio. The Haines house has been restored to its mid-19th century state by Eric Johannesen, who purchased the property in 1966.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen, Preservationist with Western Reserve Historical Society, December, 1973.

Site 3

NAME: Mount Union College Historic District

LOCATION: Hartshorn and Aultman Avenues, Alliance, Ohio

The Mount Union College Historic District, when nominated in 1972, included three 19th century buildings: the Morgan Gymnasium, Miller Hall, and Chapman Hall. The gymnasium, demolished in the 1970s to make way for tennis courts, is included in the "Lost Elements" section. The two remaining structures are described in detail here.

The Rev. Orville Nelson Hartshorn founded Mount Union College in 1858 and served as its president for 41 years.¹ Hartshorn first established the Mount Union Select School in 1846. After further study, he started Mount Union Seminary in 1849 and chartered the college on January 9, 1858.

Chapman Hall, one of the oldest buildings on the campus, was constructed during the Civil War era at a cost of \$20,000. Nearly all of the labor was donated. The first commencement, in 1858, was held at the Union Avenue Methodist Church.² The Morgan gymnasium was dedicated in 1891 and by 1900 Mount Union fielded a track team, which beat the Canton YMCA team in a bicycle meet and field event held at the Stark County Fairgrounds.³

It was the Rev. Mr. Hartshorn's younger brother who initiated the annexation of Mount Union (site of the campus) to Alliance, 22 years after the village was incorporated in 1866.

Major contributions to education attributed to this institution which pioneered co-education was the 4-term plan and college summer school.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 235.

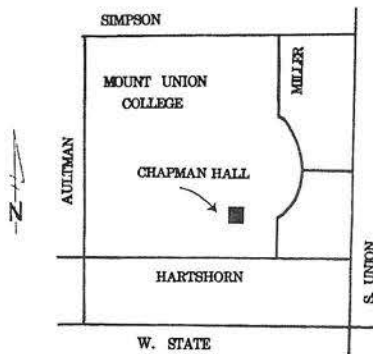
²Ibid., Vol. II, p. 420.

³Ibid., p. 503.

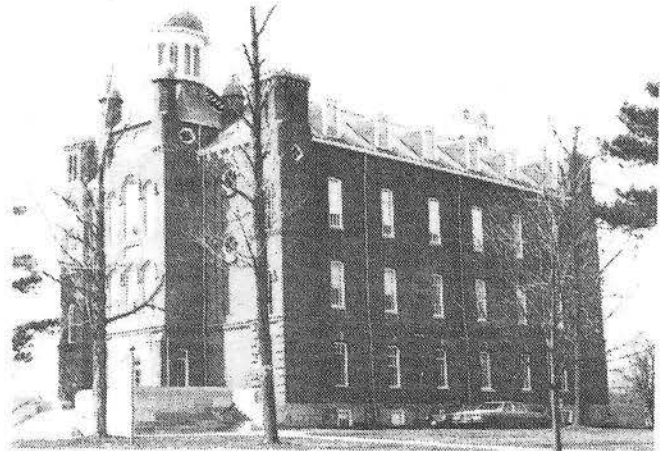
NAME: Historic: Chapman Hall

Current: Mount Union College Classroom Building

LOCATION: Hartshorn Street at Miller Avenue, Alliance, Ohio



Site 3



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1862-64, designed by Simeon Porter

STYLE: Romanesque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This three-story red brick classroom building has a dressed sandstone foundation, central tower on the south side topped by four ogival turrets, and an octagonal wooden cupola with a copper dome, originally used as an astronomical observatory. In 1966-67 the original interior timber structure was replaced by a steel frame. The structure combines elements of pre-Civil War styles--Gothic turrets, Greek Revival cupolas, and Italianate bracketed cornice--and post-Civil War Romanesque block.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Chapman Hall is the only remaining Ohio college building constructed during the Civil War that was designed by Simeon Porter, one of northeast Ohio's most noted 19th century architects. It represents the most significant early architectural design in Alliance.

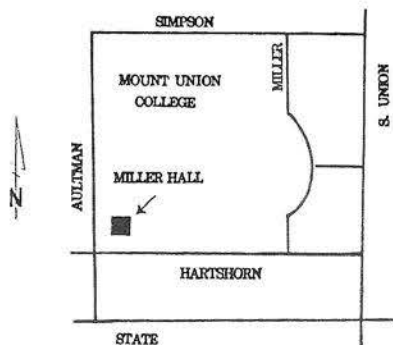
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen, Professor of Art at Mount Union College, May, 1972.

NAME: Historic: Miller Hall

Current: Mount Union College Dormitory

LOCATION: 335 Hartshorn Street, Alliance, Ohio



Site 3



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1866

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Miller Hall is a three-story brick dormitory. Its ten-bay exterior has segmental arched windows articulated by engaged piers or buttresses. Each of the three floors contains longitudinal corridors with 20 rooms on each floor. (Original timber structure replaced in 1918.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Also designed by Simeon Porter, the distinctive design of this dormitory illustrates developments in the style of American college architecture from the Civil War period to the last decade of the 19th century.

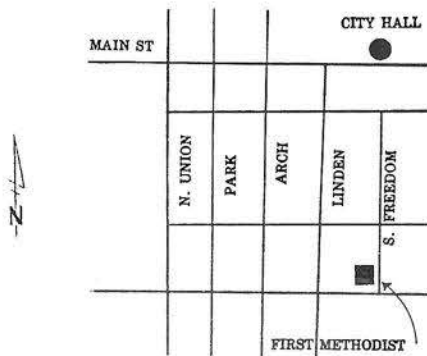
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen, May, 1972.

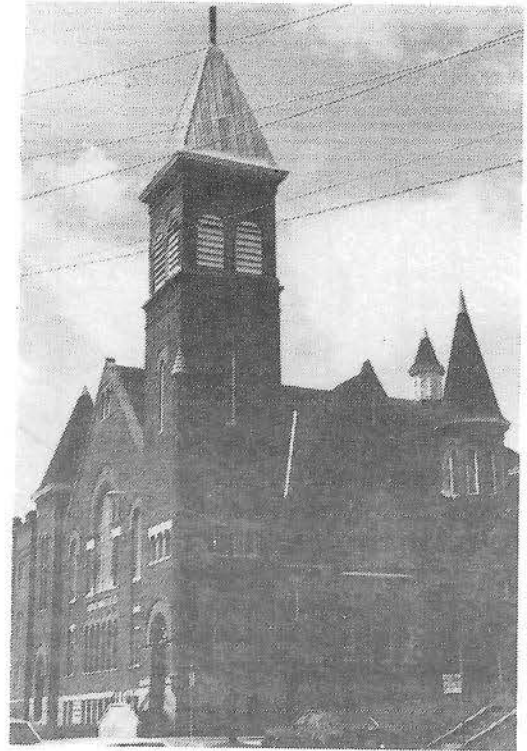
NAME: Historic: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Alliance

Current: Christ United Methodist Church

LOCATION: 470 East Broadway Street, Alliance, Ohio



Site 4



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1895

STYLE: Romanesque Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church features semi-circular arches over both windows and doors. Also characteristic of this 19th-century style based on medieval design is brick corbelling along the cornice, decorative brick bonding and a tall corner tower. Red brick in standard bond is accented by stonework detailing. The lower level features several courses of sandstone blocks. A three-story brick addition erected in 1919 is only joined by a rear connection and is designed to appear as a separate building. The ornamentation on the addition is compatible and does not compete with the original church design.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

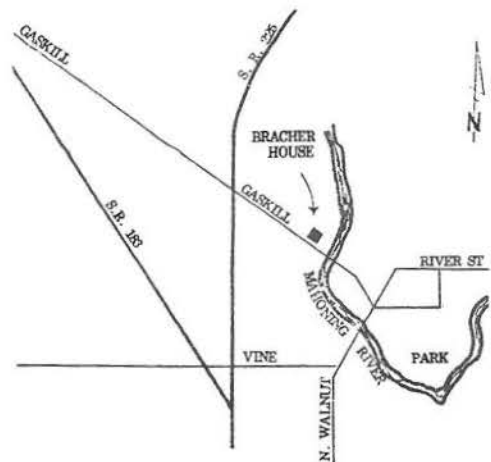
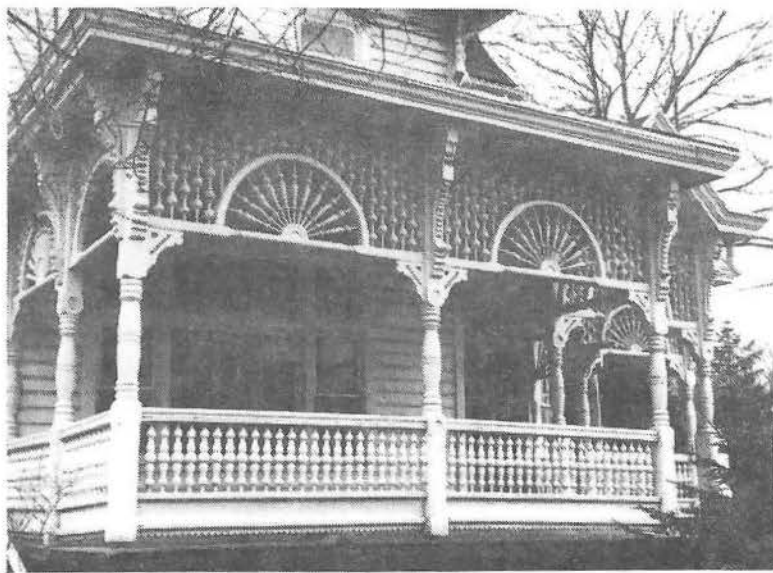
Christ United Methodist Church is a fine example of Romanesque Revival architecture. It also is significant as an example of the "Akron Plan" in church architecture devised by Lewis Miller in the late 19th century to provide efficiency of space and minimal movement between Sunday school rooms and the sanctuary.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by M. J. Albacete and the Reverend J. Roger Skelley-Watts, Pastor, Christ United Methodist Church. August 1, 1984.

NAME: Historic: Bracher House

LOCATION: 140 Gaskill Avenue, Alliance, Ohio



Site 47

DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1882

STYLE: Eastlake

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

One of the most distinctive features of this home is the decorative wood trim sometimes referred to as gingerbread. This ornamentation has been incorporated along the porches and projecting roof gable cornices.

NAME: Historic: Bracher House

LOCATION: 140 Gaskill Avenue, Alliance, Ohio

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Few examples of Eastlake style detailing remain in Stark County. The style was popularized by Charles Lock Eastlake's book, Hints on Household Taste, published in 1872.¹ The use of a jigsaw and lathe made this wood ornamentation possible, and the spindle work found on this house is among the most spectacular in this region. The home was built for John Bracher, who at the age of 15, became an apprentice at Morgan Engineering. He was chief engineer when he left the firm in 1890 to become superintendent of the Alliance Water Works.² Bracher was credited with many improvements to the water works during his tenure, which ended in 1906.³

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹M. J. Albacete, Architecture in Canton 1805-1976, p. 31.

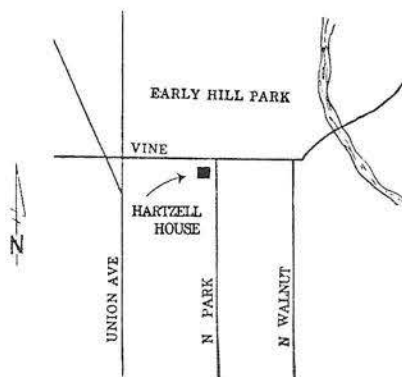
²Eric Johannesen, Selected Landmark Architecture of Alliance, Ohio pp. 11-12.

³E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 495-496.

NAME: Historic: Hartzell House

Current: Hartzell Museum

LOCATION: 840 North Park Avenue, Alliance, Ohio



Site 48



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1867

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick two-story Italianate structure features wide eaves supported by pronounced bracketing. A porch runs along the entire front and a portion of the side of the house. Arch-shaped ornamentation is incorporated between the porch posts. The interior of the home features "seven rooms with seven marble fireplaces."¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Besides being a relatively intact example of the Italianate style the home is now a museum of the Alliance Historical Society. It was built in 1867 by Mathew Early, an Alliance tannery operator. His adopted daughter, Mable Hartzell, who was an Alliance High School² history and English teacher, willed the home to the Historical Society upon her death in 1953.³

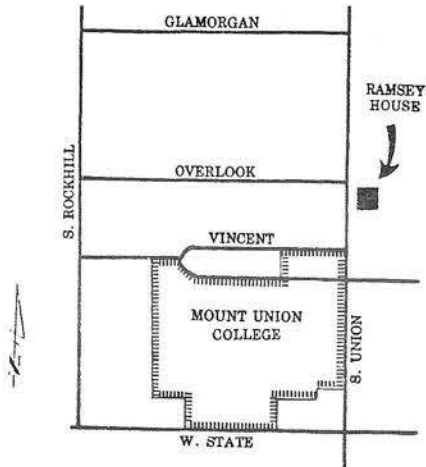
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, Part 3, pp. 534-535.

²Johannesen, Eric, Selected Landmark Architecture of Alliance, Ohio, Alliance, Ohio: The Alliance Historical Society, p. 9.

³Heald., op. cit., p. 535.

NAME: Historic: Ramsey House
Current: Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity House
LOCATION: 1400 South Union Avenue, Alliance, Ohio



Site 49

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1910

STYLE: Jacobethan style

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The structure's imposing facade combines Jacobethan and eclectic stylistic elements. Featured are a porte-cochere, arched loggia, a baroque doorway, wall dormer, dentillated cornice, and a spacious lawn.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

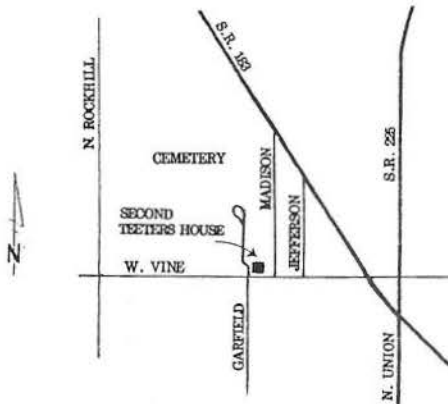
The home, which most recently housed the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity, was built for Willis H. Ramsey. Ramsey was a vice president of Morgan Engineering, an important Alliance manufacturing company. He was a son-in-law of the company's founder and brother-in-law of the builder of Glamorgan. The Ramsey house is one of the most prominent examples in a series of elegant residences along South Union Avenue.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Eric Johannesen, Selected Landmark Architecture of Alliance, Ohio (Alliance: The Alliance Historical Society), p. 18.

NAME: Historic: Second Teeters House

LOCATION: 323 West Vine Street, Alliance, Ohio



Site 50



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1871

STYLE: High Victorian Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This brick two-story is regarded as an "unusually fine example of the High Victorian Italianate Style".¹ Featured is a frieze under the eaves. There are attic windows set apart by large brackets. Windows have hood moldings. An octagonal bay window is another building accent.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building's style is significant, as was its first owner. Elisha Teeters was a banker who served as treasurer of the Lake Erie, Alliance, and Wheeling Railroad. Teeters was also a Stark County Commissioner for six years. He and Dr. L. L. Lamborn were responsible for encouraging the division headquarters of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad as well as the company which later developed into Morgan Engineering to locate in the city of Alliance. This is the second house that Teeters had built in Alliance.² Teeters remarried in 1871, after his first wife died, and this home was built at the time of his remarriage.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Eric Johannesen, Selected Landmark Architecture of Alliance, Ohio, p. 10.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pps. 452-454.

Alliance

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-514-7	Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity	1400 Union Avenue	1910	Jacobethan
STA-652-7	Earley Building	Broadway east of Union	c. 1875	Italianate

CANTON

Canton, established in 1805 by Bezaleel Wells, was the first town to be settled in the area which later became Stark County.¹ Wells acquired the centrally-located site for a county seat, when he learned of plans to split off a new county from part of Columbiana County and to build a state roadway to connect Steubenville with New Lisbon.² The Canton-Lisbon Road, also known as State Road, was an important thoroughfare in the early history of the area.

Two possible explanations have been advanced as to why Wells chose the name, Canton. The most popular theory advanced was that he named the town for an estate near his former home in Baltimore, Maryland -- the Canton Estate of Captain John O'Donnell, who built his fortune through trade with Canton, China. Another possible influence may have been the Huguenot family which raised Wells -- to Huguenots "canton" means a geographical subdivision.

The community, designed with wide streets and a large public square sits on a level treeless plain between two branches of the Nimishillen Creek. The original town plat is now part of Canton's central business district. According to the history published in The City Planning Associates' "Historical Growth and Development", 40 persons had located in the area by 1810. These 40 either operated or were served by a "grist mill, saw mill, general store, butcher shop, four taverns, a tannery, tailor shop, shoemaker, carpenter, wheelwright, doctor, lawyer, and school teacher." By 1820, Canton had a population of 504, compared with Cleveland's 606.³

The development of the Ohio-Erie Canal along the Tuscarawas River had a limited effect on the growth of Canton during the next few decades. There was an attempt to tie Canton to the Sandy Beaver Canal with construction south along Nimishillen Creek. Unfortunately, there was never enough water to make this route useful and the money invested in the project was lost.⁴

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad was extended through the town in 1852, initiating one of the most significant growth periods Canton has experienced. The C. Aultman Company, manufacturer of reapers, mowers, and threshing machines, relocated from Greentown to be near the railroad in Canton.⁵ By 1865 this firm was Stark County's largest industry. As the Aultman Company grew, so did Canton. "From 1851 to 1865, 34 additions were accepted by City Council, adding 840 lots."⁶ Records show that by the early 1870s the Aultman Company had become the "largest reaper and mower concern in the world."⁷ The industrialization of Canton continued, with the railroad transporting both raw materials and finished products, thereby serving a growing community and expanding market.

The arrival of the Dueber-Hampden Watch Company in 1888 gave added impetus to Canton's growth. Thus, Canton became known worldwide for being the location of two major industries -- the largest watch factory in the world with a capital of \$2,200,000, as well as the largest producer of reapers and mowers.

The Valley Railroad was completed from Canton to Akron and Cleveland in 1880. That same year saw the construction of the narrow gauge Connotton Valley Railroad from Dellroy to Canton. This line was extended to Osnaburg in 1884 and south to the Harrison County coal fields a year later. These rail lines facilitated further industrialization and

development. The Diebold Safe and Lock Company, the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and the Bolton Steel Company helped to establish Canton as an important industrial city.

Canton also was known for the production of bricks. Attracted by the quality of clay and shale in this area, several paving brick companies were established. Many of these were merged into the Metropolitan Brick Company, which was the country's largest paving brick firm in the 1900s to 1920s.⁸ The Renkert Building, Canton's skyscraper of paving brick, stands as a testimony to the Renkert family's involvement in this important industry. The demand for paving brick declined because of rising labor costs and production of new, improved building materials. Brick production, however, continued to play an important role in the Canton economy, as the Belden family has been associated with several firms manufacturing a variety of brick products since the late 1800s.

Within one decade of locating in Canton in 1901, the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company became the town's leading industry. The forerunner of the firm was organized by Henry Timken in St. Louis, Missouri. The plant was enticed to relocate to a site more accessible to suppliers by the Canton Board of Trade, which also was responsible for recruiting the Dueber-Hampden factory. Research, development of improved products, and an aggressive sales approach led to the steady growth of the company under the management of Henry's two sons, William R. and Henry H. Timken. The strong principles of founder Henry Timken, such as "Look into the future and try to foresee events," not only have survived, but have guided the rapid growth and development of this business venture into one of the world's major producers of alloy steel, steel bearings, and seamless tubing. Although he died in 1910, Henry Timken's dream is still alive in Canton -- witness the recent construction of a new Timken mill featuring the latest technology.

One of the city's most famous residents was William McKinley, elected 25th president of the United States in 1897. This event placed Canton among 25 cities credited with a president and one of just 3 communities who suffered loss of their leader through assassination. McKinley's prior experience as Stark County prosecutor, congressman, and Ohio governor, along with his "front porch campaign" helped make him a popular choice. During his first term in the White House, the country was engaged in the Spanish-American War and the islands of Hawaii and Puerto Rico became U.S. territory. Re-elected in 1901, he served less than a year of his second term before he was assassinated at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. His body was returned to Canton for the funeral and temporary burial at Westlawn Cemetery. A granite monument, designed as his memorial, was built in 1907 to provide a permanent resting place.⁹

Improved transportation permitted neighborhood development to expand from the central city. First the horse-pulled car, then the electric trolley and interurban, and finally the automobile brought significant changes in lifestyles. What was once a field or fertile farm was transformed into a neighborhood or subdivision of new homes. At the same time, school enrollment increased. Among the 12 new schools built in Canton in the decade between 1918 and 1928 were McKinley, Lehman, and Lincoln high schools. Timken Vocational High School did not open for classes until 1939.

Canton's industrial development slowed during the Depression, but experienced a resurgence producing goods for World War II. Heavy industry, until recently, has continued to be a major element in the growth and development of Canton.

¹Stark County was established in 1809.

²Bezaleel Wells, who also founded Steubenville, was a surveyor and successful businessman. He helped draw up the state constitution and eventually became one of the wealthiest men in the state.

³City Planning Associates, Inc., Historical Growth and Development, July, 1970.

⁴E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. 1, p. 314.

⁵Ibid., p. 397.

⁶E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 400.

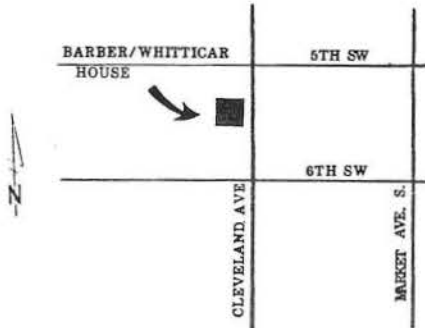
⁷Ibid., Vol. III, p. 120.

⁸C. Harold McCollam, The Brick and Tile Industry in Stark County 1809-1976; Canton, Ohio: Stark County Historical Society, 1976; p. 99.

⁹E. T. Heald, op. cit., p. 52-109.

NAME: Historic: Barber/Whitticar House

LOCATION: 519 Cleveland Avenue S.W., Canton, Ohio 44707



Site 5



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1904

STYLE: Queen Anne

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This building is a residential structure with a polygonal turret, multifaceted slate roofs, palladian windows and textured siding, in the gables, wall dormers, bracketed cornice and a wrap-around veranda with classical Revival fluted ionic columns. A two-story tile garage has been added to the rear of the structure.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is one of the two residential structures remaining in Canton associated with the McKinley family. This home was built by Orrin Barber, nephew of Mrs. Ida McKinley, for his family. For many years the building was a funeral home run by the Whitticar family. The structure represents a significant phase in Canton's residential architecture. While many examples of this type once existed, few still remain.

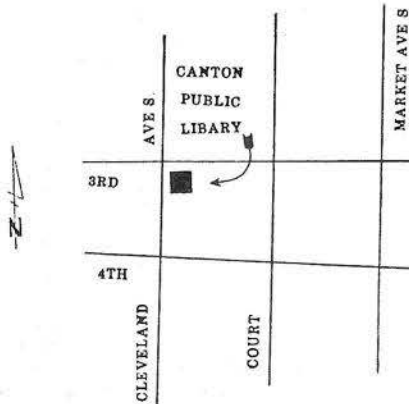
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, December, 1981.

NAME: Historic: Canton Public Library

Current: Timken Foundation Offices

LOCATION: 236 Third Street S.W., Canton, Ohio 44702



Site 6



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1903

STYLE: Beaux Arts Classicism

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Beaux Arts Classical structure has an exterior of Bedford limestone and grey Roman pressed brick. It features a parapet with a balustrade over the central two-story recessed entry bay. An arcaded, multi-lighted leaded window is above a pediment which is inscribed with the motto "Open to All." The front and west facades feature a classical entablature unifying the three bays. Flanking bays have stone label molds with pilasters and paneled spandrels. Brick quoins highlight the corners. The two fluted ionic columns that flank the entry emphasize the classicism of the entire structure. The building is constructed of expanded metal lath with marble slate veneer concrete floors. It also has iron staircases and railings. The central rotunda is skylighted with enriched plaster work and brushed brass fixtures.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

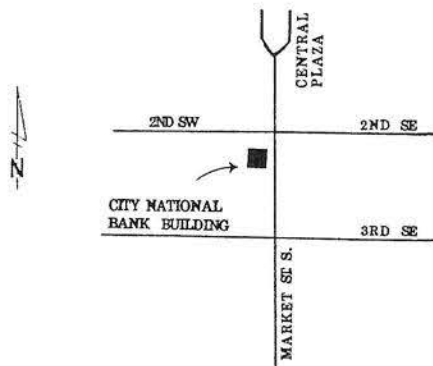
The public library was designed by Guy Tilden, an important Canton architect, and was built with a grant of \$60,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The building housed Canton and Stark County's major library collection from 1903 until 1980 when a new facility was constructed. The library building has been restored and now houses offices of the Timken Foundation. Designed as a "fireproof" building. It is a good example of Beaux Arts Classicism.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

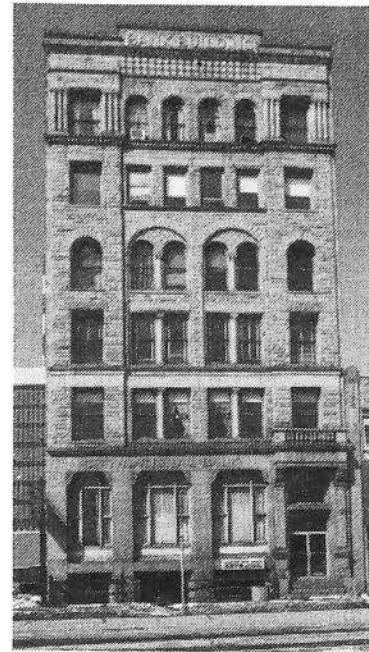
National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, December, 1981.

NAME: Historic: City National Bank Building

LOCATION: 205 Market Avenue South, Canton, Ohio 44702



Site 7



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1895

STYLE: Richardsonian Romanesque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This six-story building has a front facade of sandstone with a carved dentilled cornice and scored frieze. The design of each of the stories is different, but unity is achieved through the use of Corinthian columns and pilasters, along with a segmental stone arching pattern over windows at several levels. The first story is distinguished by red granite facing. It also has a small balcony on the first story above the street level.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

No other commercial block of this quality and period remains in Canton. The City National Bank was organized in 1800 and moved in 1895 when the bank building was constructed. Eighteen banks were organized in Canton between 1880 and 1920. City National bought out two of its competitors before merging with the George Harter Bank in 1922.

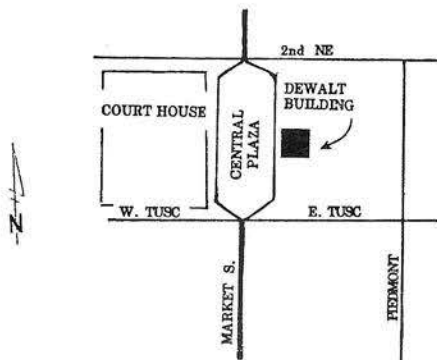
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, December, 1981.

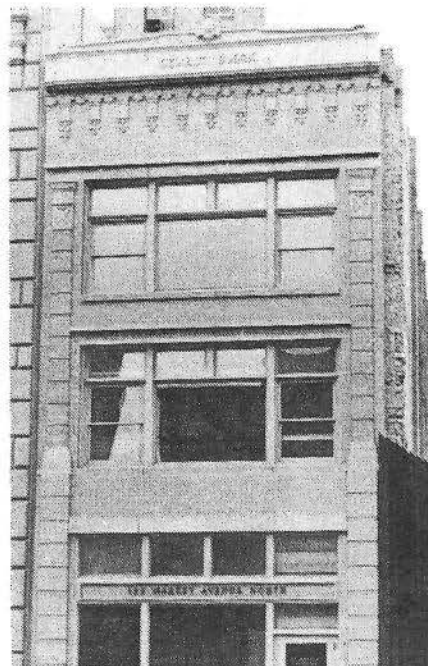
Edward T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. II, p. 330.

NAME: Historic: Dewalt Building

LOCATION: 122 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio 44702



Site 8



DATE CONSTRUCTED: Circa 1872/1895/1922/1936

STYLE: Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Dewalt Building is a three-story commercial structure with a facade of pressed yellow brick veneer and a classical entablature. The building is identified in stone as the "Dewalt Block." Below the entablature are a series of pendant-like elements designed from brick of the same type as the facade. Windows are triple width with a stone head and transoms flanked by enriched brick pilasters. This structure, recently rehabilitated, has previously undergone several other significant rehabilitations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Dewalt Building reflects the character of late 19th century commercial Canton.

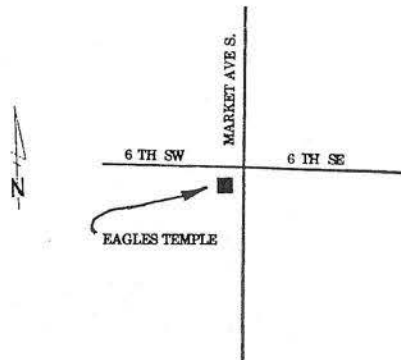
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, December, 1981.

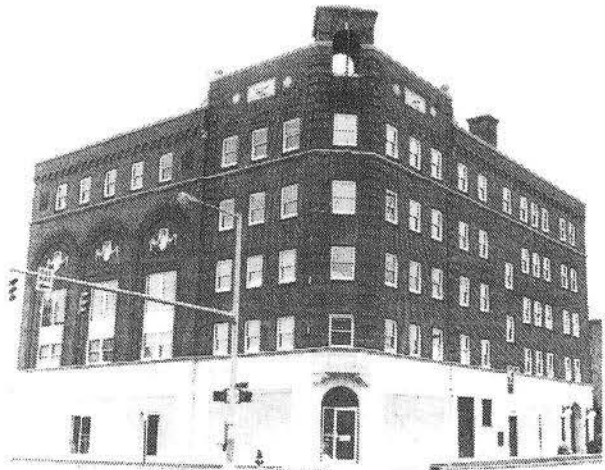
NAME: Historic: Eagles Temple

Current: Eagles Building

LOCATION: 601 Market Avenue South, Canton, Ohio



Site 9



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1927-28.

Architect: Albert Thayer

Contractor: George Whike

STYLE: Eclectic with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Temple is a five-story structure of red facing brick, stone veneer and terra cotta. The central, and in this case the corner-oriented block of the structure, features brick quoins and simple window openings. The attic story is defined by a terra cotta string course. Carved terra cotta insets, panels, and circles decorate the attic story element. A predominant feature is a bell tower appurtenance with a hipped red tile roof, semi-circular arches, and brick quoins. The most dominant feature on the south facade of the structure is a triple three-story arcaded window with ornamental shield detailing. This detail announcing "FOE" (Fraternal Order of Eagles) is located above each of what once were windows of a ballroom.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Eagles Temple is the only structure built by Canton Aerie #141 referred to as the "nest" or local chapter of the FOE, the oldest aerie in Ohio. It was one of the two remaining commercial-use structures built in downtown Canton just prior to the Depression. It is an architectural remnant in the south end of Canton's formerly thriving downtown. Buildings from this period were once plentiful in downtown Canton; now only a few remain. The building has been restored for office use.

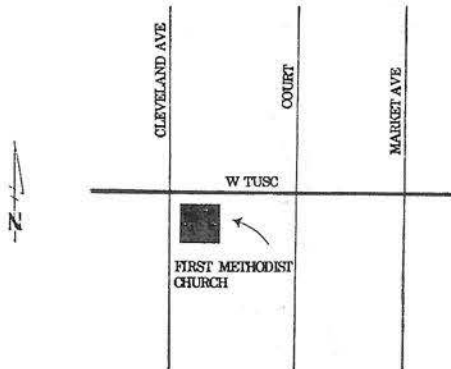
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Regional Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, September, 1981.

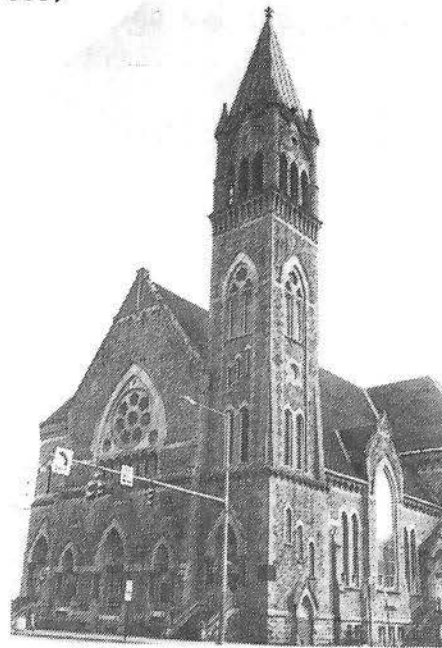
NAME: Historic: First Methodist Episcopal Church

Current: Church of the Savior United Methodist Church

LOCATION: 120 Cleveland Avenue S.W., Canton, Ohio (southeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and West Tuscarawas Street)



Site 10



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1883 (parish hall added 1924)

STYLE: High Victorian Gothic by Frank O. Weary of Akron firm of Weary and Kramer

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church is characterized by massive and imposing stone walls of random ashlar blocks with smooth ashlar quoins and window trim. It has a 135-foot square tower with an open belfry, lancet openings, corner turrets and a metal covered four-sided spire. The two-story round bay on the opposite corner of the facade features a row of lancet windows and a conical roof. The 60' x 63' sanctuary contains exposed wooden framing in the ceiling with droplets and trefoil cut-outs. Four stained glass windows installed in 1907 in memory of William McKinley by his wife Ida are located in the west wall of the sanctuary. The fifth pew from the front is designated the McKinley pew and is marked with a silver plate placed there in 1903.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is architecturally significant and was William McKinley's church from 1867 to 1901. McKinley was an active member, serving as Sunday school teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school; in 1892 he became a member of the church's Board of Trustees, serving until his death. The church became a tourist attraction after McKinley's election as President. His funeral services were held here in September, 1901, with President Theodore Roosevelt and other federal and state officials in attendance. The building replaced a Romanesque style church on the same site, erected in 1862-64 and destroyed by fire in January of 1881.

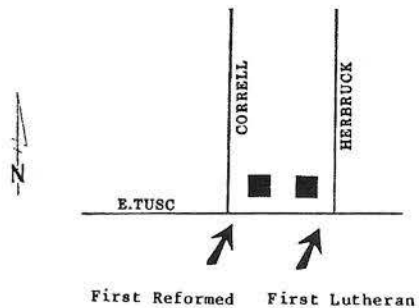
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination, February 6, 1979, prepared by David A. Simmons, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, entered April 16, 1979.

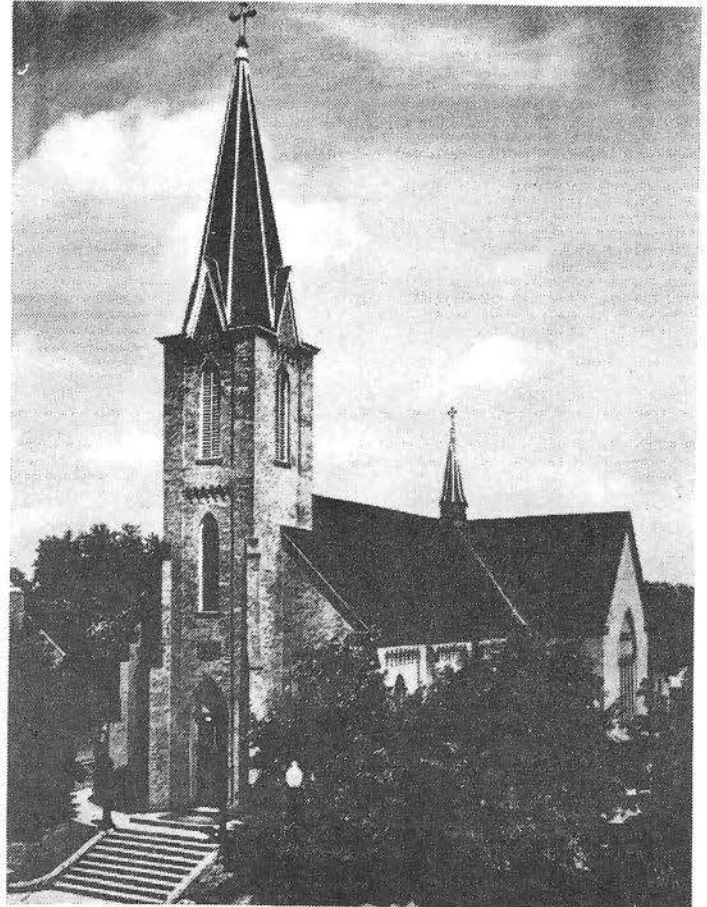
NAME: Historic: First Reformed and First Lutheran Churches

Current: First United Church of Christ and First Lutheran Church

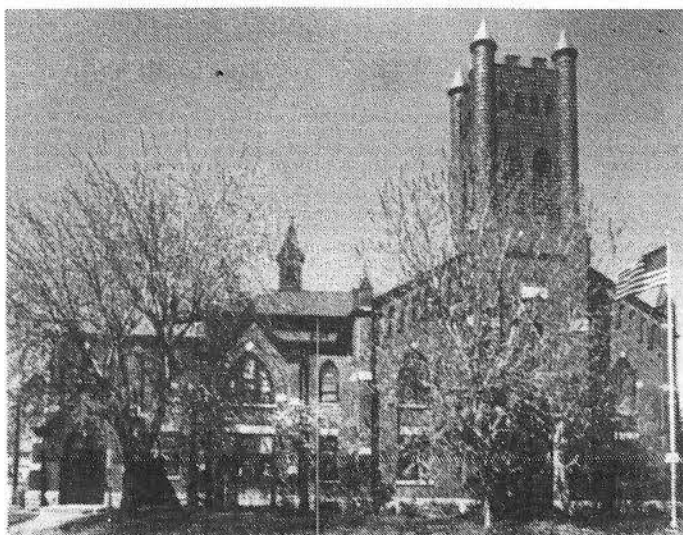
LOCATION: 901 and 909 East Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio



Site 11



First Lutheran



First Reformed

First Reformed and First Lutheran Churches, continued

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1862/1899 - Reformed
1869-70/(c. 1925) - Lutheran

STYLE: Both Modified Gothic Revival; the First Reformed Church also has some Greek Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Reformed Church's facade and western side tends to emphasize Gothic Revival styling with corner and frontispiece step buttresses featuring trefoil carving, eave-level brick arcading and corbelled elements. This styling reflects changes made during 1899 additions. Stained glass windows with tracery were added about 1905. The belfry has been altered from its original appearance since the spire no longer exists. The belfry windows have been louvered and wood shingle siding added to the entire structure. The belfry does feature four corner minaret-like elements with conical tent roofs and finials. The east elevation of the building is different since it represents styling of the original church constructed in 1862. This original side of the building has five bays and represents more of a Greek Revival styling common at that time. A church addition replicates the styling of the 1899 facade with Gothic Revival buttressing and window treatment. The roof of the addition is polygonal and topped by a cupola. The entire building has a rock-faced ashlar water table. The Lutheran Church has dentilated cornices and returns with granite-faced side step buttresses. It has a polygonal tent-roofed spire topped by a cross with trefoil elements. The two buildings are located nine blocks east of the central plaza area of Market and Tuscarawas Streets. The surrounding neighborhood is a mix of vacant land (from building demolitions) and decaying residential and industrial properties.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The First Reformed and First Lutheran Church buildings are significant because of their tradition of mutual association, physically and spiritually. Both church congregations began with German-born and descended members, an important group of settlers which moved into the Canton area between 1800 and 1820. The first shared building was constructed in 1810. In 1824, a building was constructed at the present location. Attempts were made for the German-speaking congregations to merge. However, by 1855 ideological differences became increasingly evident and both groups began preparation for separate church buildings. Leadership differences also occurred. A number of short-term ministers had served the Lutheran Church congregation. The First Reformed Church had as its pastor Peter Herbruck, who served for 50 years beginning in 1834. Herbruck was active and influential in the entire region. He was instrumental in getting state legislation changed in 1860 to deal with the division of jointly-owned property. After much strife, both emotional and legal, the Reformed congregation built a new church on the western side of the commonly-owned church block in 1862. The Lutherans built their new church in 1869-70, also at the same site. The location and combined National Register listing represent the significant historical link between these two German Protestant congregations.

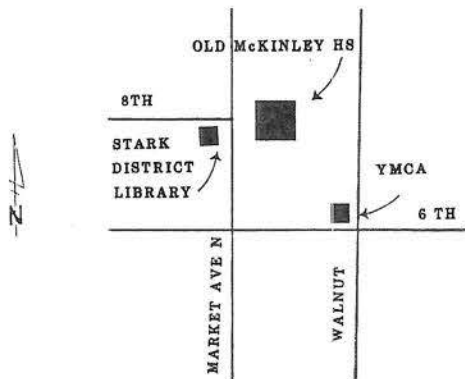
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Regional Preservation Officer, January, 1981.

NAME: Historic: Old McKinley High School

Current: The McKinley Life Care Centre (1984 on) Formerly the
Pottorf Educational Center

LOCATION: 800 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 12

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1916-21/84

STYLE: Neo Classical Revival designed by George F. Hammond (1855-1938)

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The old high school is a massive structure with 271,540 square feet of floor space. Constructed of buff-colored unglazed brick and stone, its unadorned roofline surmounts a modillionated stone entablature. This is supported by an attic story whose window bays are defined by slender classical pilasters, a theme repeated in the first two stories. An important embellishment of the structure is its window design. There were originally 1,214 windows in the building. The school's main entry on Market Avenue North is distinguished by a one-story portico with a brick pediment and modilliony entablature supported by six Doric columns and two square corner members. In 1984-85 the vacated school structure was completely rehabilitated as an extended care and residential complex for the elderly. While the interior has undergone extensive renovation, the exterior has been preserved with some changes to the south and east sides.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

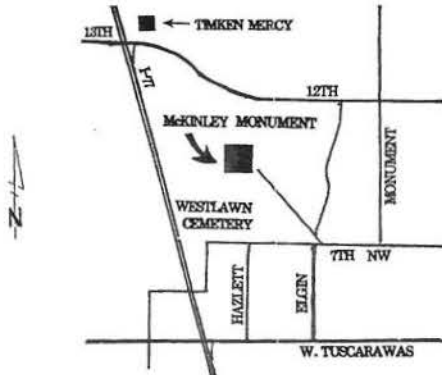
The building was designed to represent the country's most advanced educational ideas. Its massive scale was intended to provide classroom space for 4,000 students in 150 classrooms. At completion it had the largest single heating and ventilating system in the United States. The development of this facility enabled a comprehensive curriculum where students could study much more than just the traditional subjects normally offered in high schools. It was an educational facility for children from all types of backgrounds, from old Canton families to first-generation immigrants. This concept of students with diverse backgrounds in one large school was representative of the changing approach to learning and teaching across the nation. The building was actually named for Anna McKinley, the President's sister, who was a Canton teacher for 30 years. The windows are a significant part of the building since the architect was an advocate of providing for a maximum of fresh air and sunshine in his designs. He published A Treatise on Hospital and Asylum Construction in 1901 promoting his ideas. Projects designed by Hammond include additions to Aultman Hospital (1891-92) and the Stark County Court House (1893-95), five buildings for Kent State University, as well as the Hollenden Hotel, the Ohio Bell Building, the First Christian Science Church and Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

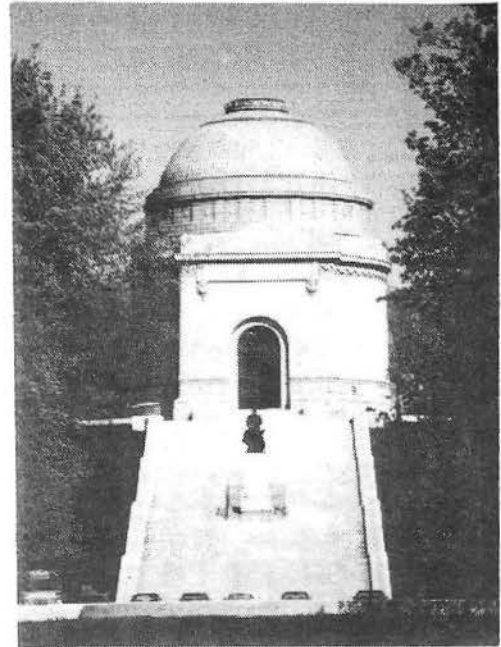
National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, July, 1981.

NAME: Historic: McKinley Monument

LOCATION: Monument Park near Westlawn Cemetery
Seventh Street N.W., Canton, Ohio



Site 13



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1907

STYLE: Classical Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The McKinley Tomb sits on a 75 foot high grass-covered hill in Westlawn Cemetery overlooking the city of Canton. The mausoleum is a domed, circular, pink granite structure which rises 96 feet above the ground and measures 79 feet in diameter. A total of 108 stone steps lead up to the building from a parking area at the base of the monument. A 750-foot reflecting pool was replaced in the 1930's by a depressed lawn, which is now framed by a tree-lined driveway. Midway up the steps is a 13 foot high pedestal with a 9-1/2-foot bronze statue of McKinley delivering his last speech in Buffalo. The tomb is double walled with very little ornamentation. Festoons of ivy decorate the frieze and a civic crown with a laurel wreath of gilded bronze surmounts the dome. The entrance is through double doors set in a semi-circularly arched opening. Each door measures 12 x 24 feet. Inside, to the right of the entrance, is a door leading into an office area between the walls of the building. To the left of the entrance is a storage area with stairs leading to a full basement. Four semi-circular arched recesses or bays are located in the interior wall at each axis of a cross pattern executed in marble on the floor. Each arch has a keystone on which an eagle is sculpted. Doric columns flank each bay and support an entablature and frieze that extend around the bottom of the dome and bear an inscription from McKinley's last speech, "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real pre-eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

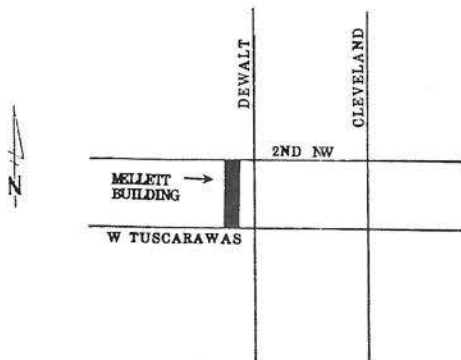
The monument is the burial site of William McKinley, 25th President of the United States. Neither McKinley's birthplace nor his adult home are still in existence, adding to the monument's significance. McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1843, served with the Union forces in the Civil War, and settled in Canton after passing the Ohio bar exam in 1867. He became involved with politics, in addition to his law practice, and in 1869 won the election for prosecuting attorney of Stark County. In 1871 he married Ida Saxton, daughter of a prominent Canton citizen. In 1876 McKinley was elected to the first of five terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. He served as Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee from 1889 until unseated by the Democrats through gerrymandering in 1890. In 1891 he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio and by 1896 was the leading contender for the Republican Presidential nomination. McKinley ran successfully against Democrat William Jennings Bryan, who travelled and spoke throughout the country. McKinley, on the other hand, remained at home receiving delegations from around the country during his "Front Porch Campaign." McKinley ran successfully again in 1900 against Bryan. In September of 1901 McKinley was shot as he and Mrs. McKinley stood in a reception line at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. The tomb was dedicated on September 30, 1907. It was designed by Harold Van Buren Magonigle and financed by public subscription at a cost of \$558,452.91. Nine states contributed structural materials for the monument.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by George R. Adams, Managing Editor, American Association for State and Local History, December, 1974.

NAME: Historic: Mellett/Canton Daily News Building

LOCATION: 401 West Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio



Site 14



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1912

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The building is a narrow five-story structure of dark brown facing brick and terra cotta, which runs along the entire west side of Dewalt Street between West Tuscarawas and Second Street N.W. Both the northeast and southeast corners of the building are curved and feature curved windows. Other windows on the top four stories have terra cotta sills and are separated by raised brick piers. The first level is different from the upper floors and is differentiated by a terra cotta course. There are two corner entrances to the building which exhibit Classical wreath detailing and consoles. The console over the northeast entrance is inscribed "Canton Daily News." The third entrance on the east facade is inscribed "Mellett Building" in bronze. The building has recently undergone restoration.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

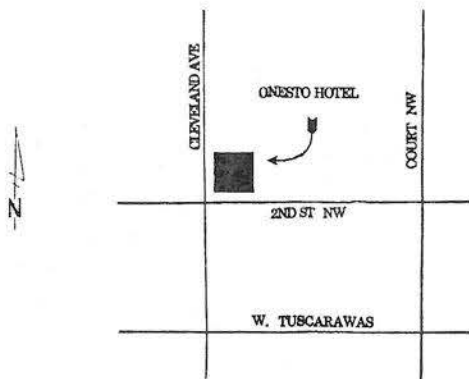
The Mellett Building was the original home of the Canton Daily News, a newspaper noted for its progressivism and promotion of civic reform. Its publisher was Don R. Mellett, a Pulitzer Prize winner who was responsible for exposing information about the underworld which had become strongly established in Canton at that time. Mellett was ambushed and murdered in July, 1926. Founded in 1833, the Canton Daily News was a descendant of the Canton News-Democrat. H. H. Timken purchased the newspaper in 1912 reportedly so that the progressivism of his own political leanings would have voice over and against the Republicanism of the rival Canton Repository. In 1923 former Ohio Governor James Cox purchased the newspaper, continuing the same tradition of promoting progressive reform. Mellett was hired because of his experience in reform. Because of the newspaper's failure to compete, or to promote the desired reform (as signified by the publisher's murder, Cox sold the paper to the Repository in 1930. The building is an important link to this period of Canton's history.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary Reeb, consultant, Cleveland Heights, May, 1982.

NAME: Historic: Onesto Hotel
Current: Onesto Building

LOCATION: Second and Cleveland N.W., Canton, Ohio 44702



Site 15



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1930

STYLE: Neo Classical Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This 13-story building of dark red pressed brick and Bedford stone veneer features a capital with classical garlands and arcaded fenestration. The first two levels are differentiated from the remainder of the building by stone facing and multi-lighted arched windows with enriched molding. There are regularly spaced double-hung windows (6/1) on the upper floors and a twin balconet at the 11th story.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

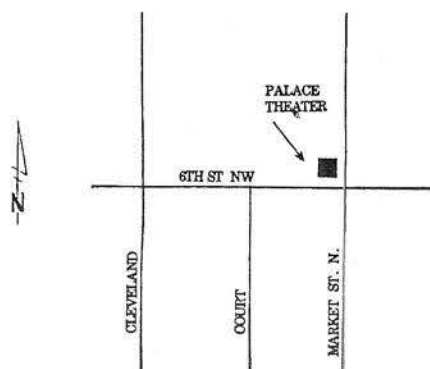
The Onesto was the last elegant downtown hotel built in Canton before suburban motel lodging became more popular after World War II. The hotel, announced as a \$1,000,000 project in 1929, was the idea of second generation Frank Onesto, who went from "a 50¢ a day porter in the Delmont restaurant on the Onesto site (in 1907) to an entrepreneur." It was designed by J. C. Stevenson of the H. L. Stevens architectural firm of Chicago (specialists in hotel designs). When it opened, it became the premier of Canton's five major hotels. Three decades later it was the only hotel remaining in the downtown area and as such was the location for many community functions. Its closing in 1964 signified the changes that were occurring in an emptying downtown.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, 1982.

NAME: Historic: Palace Theatre

LOCATION: 605 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 16



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1926

STYLE: Spanish Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Palace is a rectangular brick masonry theater. The main street level entrance has an overhanging marquee. The half-hexagonal main ticket booth with twisted gold and green rope moldings at the corners is centered between six double doors with the original brass hardware. The wall above the first level is dominated by a 56 foot high neon sign proclaiming the "Palace." Behind on the east facade are terra cotta pilasters and turrets. The pilasters, which have twisted rope moldings and entwined curvilinear markings, are topped by crop-like finials. There is a battlement formed of pointed finials and droplet-like cap molding along the top of the facade between the pilasters. The interior is divided into the lobby, foyer, mezzanine area and auditorium with a balcony and stage. The entrance leads immediately into a lobby with high vaulted ceiling and colorful tile floor. Inside a second grouping of doors is a carpeted foyer featuring an alcove with a fountain. Stairways here lead to the mezzanine. The auditorium is separated from the foyer by plate glass. The mezzanine has three alcoves, each with a sculpture from Ebersson's Michael Angelo Studio. The auditorium is an outstanding example of an Ebersson "Atmospheric" theater design. The theater's 1,800 seats are in what appears to be an outdoor garden. Side walls resemble a terraced garden with windows and balconies. Painting and lighting create the outdoor illusion. Detailing is baroque style developed by the Churriguera Brothers in 18th century Spain. The ceiling lights resemble stars as well as create light gradations from darkness to dawn as part of the theater's entertainment. Painting also helps to create the illusion of a Mediterranean sky.

Palace Theatre, continued

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The theater is an outstanding example of the Eberson "Atmospheric" movie theater of the 1920's. John Eberson of Chicago was one of the two main architects of movie palaces in the country during the 1920's. The Canton theater designed by Eberson is of Spanish Churrigueresque style. Eberson formed the Michael Angelo Studios of skilled decorators to handle construction of his lavish baroque-inspired designs for this theater construction. The theater was the direct result of the philanthropy of Canton businessman Harry H. Ink. Ink made his fortune from a sore throat remedy, Tonseline, whose trademark was a giraffe with a bandaged throat. This trademark has been incorporated into one of the interior design panels of the theater. Ink began construction of the theater in 1925 but died in February, 1926. His son supervised construction. The palace opened November 22, 1926, with the showing of "Tin Hats" as well as live entertainment.

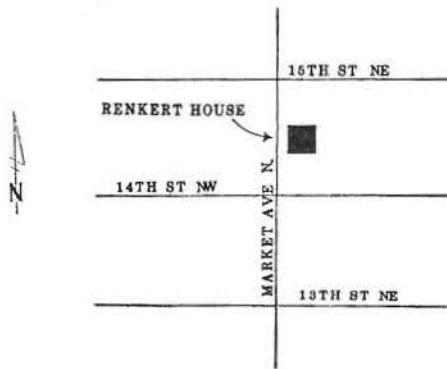
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by David Simmons of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, November, 1978.

NAME: Historic: Harry S. Renkert House

Current: Belden House/Amateur Sports Hall of Fame

LOCATION: 1414 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 17



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1908

STYLE: 20th Century Eclectic

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The exterior appearance of the Renkert house is basically unaltered since 1908. It is located in an area on Market Avenue North once known as "Quality Hill." A winding brick driveway leads to the home from Market Avenue. The square-shaped home is constructed of brick and tile. It has a slate hip roof with dentilated trim on the upper ridge. The predominant feature on the front facade is a central gable with a scrolled Flemish arch, an oculus window, a floral decorated peak, and a central window pediment with an ornate shell motif. Window lintels, classically detailed, are fashioned of tile. The porch is also classically detailed with Ionic columns and a detailed entablature extending into a porte-cochere on the south face. Also duplicated on the south side are most of the same classical details of the west facade. The rear face of the house is very plain and lacks bracketing on the entablature of both the roof line, roof edges and the porch. Windows also have smooth lintels and the rear roof dormer has no decorative facade. The northern facade is similar to the southern facade. A similarly styled carriage house was demolished in the early 1980s, and much of the interior has been altered to accommodate the Amateur Sports Hall of Fame.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was built in 1908 by Harry S. Renkert, son of Jacob Renkert, a pioneer of Ohio brick manufacturing. The Renkert house is significant because of its architecture as well as for symbolizing the role of the brick industry in the growth of the Canton community. The eclectic architectural styling incorporates brick and tile into a design which provides an important association with the brick industry, since Harry S. Renkert organized the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company in 1902 by combining the Royal, Imperial, Cleveland, and Canton brick companies. Mr. Renkert also built Canton's first skyscraper, the twelve-story Renkert Building which was finished with Metropolitan paving brick. The home was sold to Mr. Paul Belden in 1928. Belden was another prominent figure in the brick industry as a leader in the Belden Brick Company. Belden served as president of the American Face Brick Association and on the Board of Directors of the Structural Clay Products Institute. The building was purchased in 1979 to serve as the headquarters of the Amateur Sports Hall of Fame.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Bruce Williams, Associate Planner with the Canton City Department of Planning and Zoning, November, 1980.

NAME: Historic: Ridgewood Historic District

LOCATION: 21st Street N.E. to 25th Street N.E.; Market Avenue N. to Gibbs Avenue N.E.; 19th to 25th; Market Avenue N. to Frazier Avenue N.W.

Site 18

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1919-1940

STYLE: Predominantly "Revival" styling

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Ridgewood is an area of residences located on either side of Market Avenue North between 19th Street and 25th Street. The area was developed between 1919 and 1940 with the majority of its buildings being erected between 1920 and 1930. The district includes 290 buildings; of these, only 53 were built after World War II. The original '20s flavor of this exclusive area remains not only because of the building styles but because of the preserved street lighting and brick streets. Revival styles were popular in the '20s and there are a number of these in the Ridgewood district. The Tudor Revival style is evident in the Mitchell, Ball, and Giessen houses. Each of these homes features leaded and multi-lighted casements, Tudor arched entries, and coarse stone first and half-timbered second stories. Sixty-eight buildings in the district demonstrate some elements of this style. The Harris and Fischground houses are French-Norman Revivals with wall dormers, window bays, pilastered entries, hipped and multiple level roofs. The Lavin and Blake houses (both built in 1930) are Georgian Revivals of brick construction featuring pedimented windows. Versions of this style are the second most popular in Ridgewood with 46 homes being of the "colonial" type. Several other homes reflect less identifiable styles. One of these was the Fawcett house which was built in 1920 as a "spec house" to entice investment in the new allotment. It is an eclectic-style house with a rolled roof, rows of paned casement windows, a Doric columned entry, arched window mouldings, and a fan-lighted gable. Another typical home within the district is the Lehman/Belden house built in 1890. This was the first in this "suburban" neighborhood. Queen Anne and Eastlake elements characterize this vernacular structure. A home that has gained national attention is the Sears "Magnolia" house at 424 - 19th St. N.W. The "Magnolia" was the top-of-the line home offered by Sears when it was selling package homes between 1908 and 1937.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This neighborhood is significant as a residential "showcase" for Canton. Many of the homes were designed by local architects. The lighting and paving materials also are of local materials, reflecting economic developments in Canton. The Ridgewood Allotment was platted between 1918 and 1924. The land west of Market was once farmland owned until 1918 by the Martin family. The land had been annexed to the city in 1905-6. The area east of Market was originally called the Bellwood addition and was farmed by residents of the Stark County poor house. This area was annexed to the city in 1911. All of the streets in the district, with the exception of 25th Street, were paved with brick obtained from Canton's Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, the largest producer of paving brick in the country. This brick also was used for New York City's major tunnels and the Indianapolis Speedway. Street lights were obtained from the Union Metal Manufacturing Company, which constructed ornamental street lights for many first-class suburban developments nationwide. Seven prominent local architects were responsible for the designs in Ridgewood; Charles E. Firestone, Canton's leading architect from 1915 to 1959, designed 12 homes in Ridgewood. He is also responsible for Timken High School, Fawcett Stadium, the Canton Memorial Civic Center, Molly Stark Hospital and several churches. Especially noteworthy in Ridgewood was the 1928 Giessen house, of Tudor revival. Albrect, Wilhelm & Kelly designed the Mitchell house, a Tudor Revival built in 1921, as well as 13 other buildings in the Ridgewood District. The same firm was responsible for the Massillon Museum and Library additions, as well as an Aultman Hospital addition and 36 Canton area residences. John Sherwood Kelly separated from the Albrect and Wilhelm firm in 1925 and, with contractor brother-in-law Arthur M. Brothers, designed 18 Ridgewood buildings, including the Harris French-Norman Revival in 1930. Louis Hoicowitz, a Russian immigrant, designed 13 impressive structures within the district, including the French-Norman Revival Fischground house in 1927.

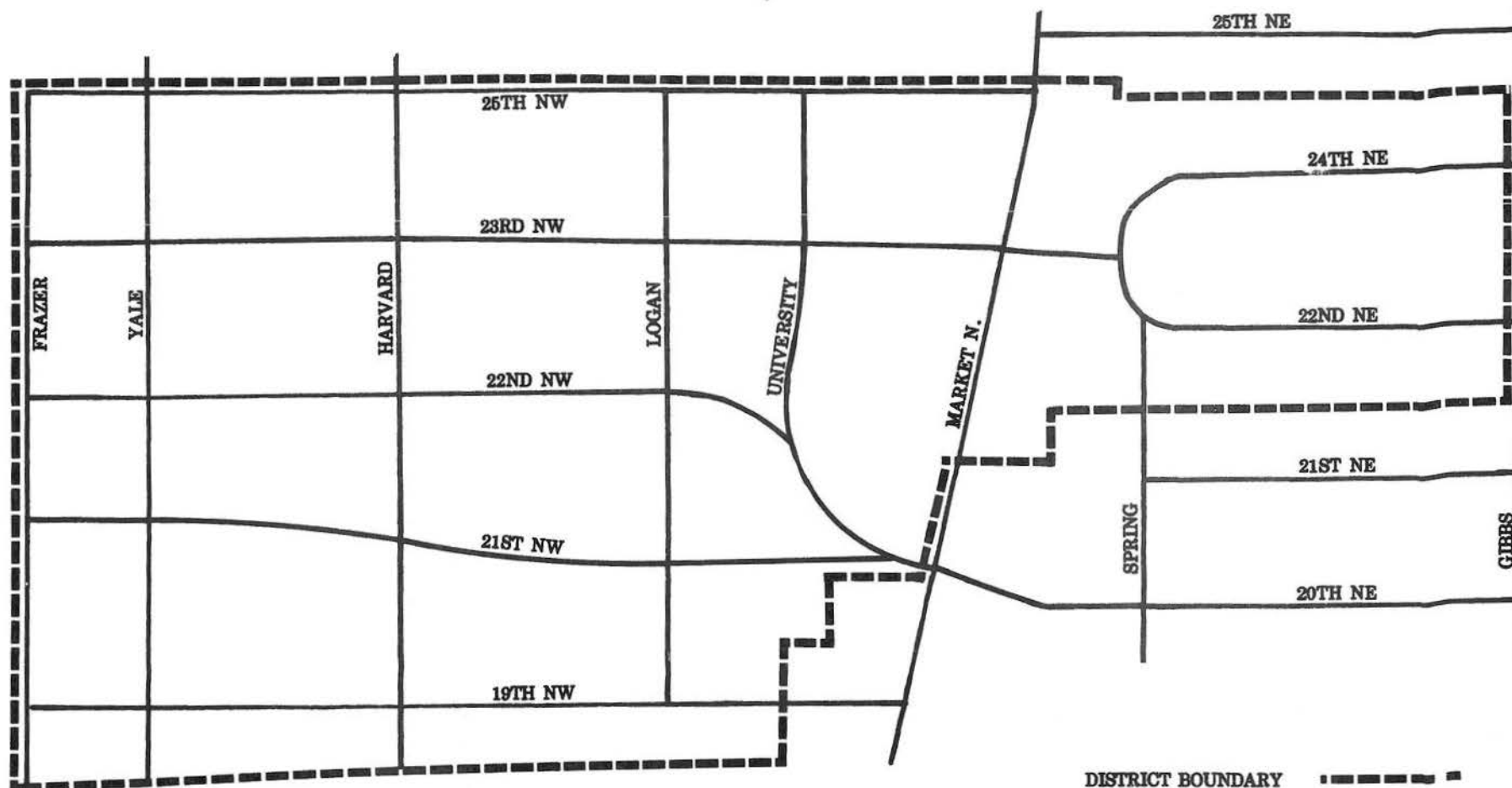
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, July, 1980.

RIDGEWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

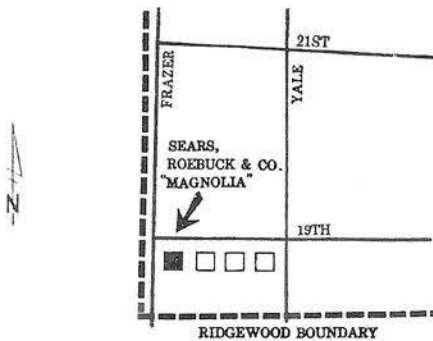
Canton, Ohio

79



NAME: Historic: Sears, Roebuck and Company "Magnolia"

LOCATION: 424 - 19th Street N.W., Canton, Ohio



Site 18



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1924

STYLE: Neo Classical Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 10-room "southern-style mansion" features six fluted Corinthian columns which support a two-story portico. The front entrance has side lights and an elliptical fanlight topped with a balcony all under the portico roof. Windows generally are double hung 9/1. On the first floor of either side of the portico are two large windows with a segmented transom and two 9/1 lights to either side of the large central window. The building has a truncated hip roof and two chimneys as well as front and rear dormers. The rear entrance is recessed with a porch balcony at the second level. An open air porch topped with a second-story solarium is located on the west side. A one-story flat-roofed wing extends from the east side.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Located in the Ridgewood Historic District, this home is especially notable, because it was a Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue home. Sears sold homes by mail order between 1908 and 1937. Shipped in pieces, by boxcar, the home came complete with blueprints and an assembly instructional manual. All pieces were numbered to match the plan. The "Magnolia" was Sears' top-of-the-line model and was featured on the cover of its 1918 catalogue. The price of the kit was \$5,140. However, the total cost of the Canton home, including the lot and extras, was reported to be \$18,000.²

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Manning of the Ridgewood Preservation Committee. #STA-276-13.

²David M. Schwartz, "Sears Sold Everything Else, So Why Not Houses?", Smithsonian, November, 1985, p. 94.

Ridgewood Historic District

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-320-13	Sweeney House	347 - 19th Street N.W.	1921	Colonial Revival
STA-319-13	Mani House	343 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Traditional
STA-318-13	O'Connor House	337 - 19th Street N.W.	1919	Eclectic
STA-317-13	Weber House	333 - 19th Street N.W.	1925	Colonial Revival
STA-316-13	Brown House	327 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Colonial Revival
STA-315-13	Mizel House	321 - 19th Street N.W.	1942	Eclectic
STA-314-13	Lawson House	317 - 19th Street N.W.	1920	Eclectic
STA-313-13	Gilmore House	313 - 19th Street N.W.	1925	Dutch Colonial
STA-312-13	Niamtu House	307 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Colonial Revival
STA-311-13	Licht House	301 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Eclectic
STA-310-13	Jestel House	416 - 19th Street N.W.	1929	Georgian Revival
STA-309-13	Milligan House	408 - 19th Street N.W.	1923	Georgian Revival
STA-308-13	Batchelder House	404 - 19th Street N.W.	1927	Georgian Revival
STA-308-13	Gossett House	356 - 19th Street N.W.	1923	Dutch Colonial
STA-307-13	Schuchert House	352 - 19th Street N.W.	1925	Frame Tudor
STA-306-13	Sherer House	346 - 19th Street N.W.	1925	Eclectic
STA-305-13	Henrich House	336 - 19th Street N.W.	1921	Eclectic
STA-304-13	Jenkins House	334 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Tudor
STA-303-13	Fries House	332 - 19th Street N.W.	1922	Traditional
STA-302-13	Jakab House	326 - 19th Street N.W.	1922	Traditional
STA-301-13	Morrison House	322 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Eclectic
STA-300-13	Manning House	302 - 19th Street N.W.	1929	Georgian Revival
STA-299-13	Belden House	225 - 21st Street N.W.	1922-24	Colonial Revival
STA-337-13	Fettman House	300 - 21st Street N.W.	1940	Colonial Revival
STA-336-13	Batton House	245 - 21st Street N.W.	1926	Spanish Mediterranean
STA-335-13	Krider House	215 - 21st Street N.W.	1925	Trans. Modern
STA-334-13	Reiter House	205 - 21st Street N.W.	1941	Colonial Revival
STA-323-13	Botti House	151 - 21st Street N.W.	c. 1931	Tudor Influence
STA-332-13	Thompson House	250 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-331-13	Sumkin House	240 - 21st Street N.W.	1923	Tudor Revival
STA-330-13	Savastano House	234 - 21st Street N.W.	1921	Colonial Revival
STA-329-13	Greenwalt House	228 - 21st Street N.W.	c. 1927	Tudor influence
STA-328-13	Luntz House	206 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-327-13	Johnson House	202 - 21st Street N.W.	1921	Tudor Influence
STA-326-13	Allen House	134 - 21st Street N.W.	1922	Trans. Modern
STA-325-13	Smith House	126 - 21st Street N.W.	1921	Dutch Colonial
STA-324-13	Luchitz House	124 - 21st Street N.W.	1941	Saltbox
STA-323-13	Lloyd House	419 - 19th Street N.W.	1923	Dutch Colonial
STA-322-13	Murray House	359 - 19th Street N.W.	1938	Federal Revival
STA-321-13	Fromholtz House	351 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Eclectic
STA-363-13	Quinn House	420 - 25th Street N.W.	1932	Tudor Influence

Ridgewood Historic District

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-362-13	Ingham House	414 - 25th Street N.W.	1932	Tudor Influence
STA-361-13	Wetmore House	402 - 25th Street N.W.	1930	Frame Tudor
STA-360-13	Macredes House	356 - 25th Street N.W.	1930	Dutch Colonial
STA-359-13	Kennedy House	344 - 25th Street N.W.	1938	Colonial Revival
Sta-358-13	Werren House	332 - 25th Street N.W.	1938	Colonial Revival
STA-357-13	Rose House	421 - 21st Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-356-13	Smith House	415 - 21st Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-355-13	Morgan House	351 - 21st Street N.W.	1923	Georgian Revival
STA-354-13	Dr. Dowell Jr. House	341 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Colonial Revival
STA-353-13	Eshelman House	335 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Colonial Revival
STA-352-13	Ross House	325 - 21st Street N.W.	1939	Colonial Revival
STA-351-13	Koenreich House	319 - 21st Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-350-13	Bircher House	311 - 21st Street N.W.	1937	Colonial Revival
STA-349-13	Wallace House	301 - 21st Street N.W.	1940	Georgian Revival
STA-348-13	Sandhu House	424 - 21st Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-347-13	Bertram House	420 - 21st Street N.W.	1924	Colonial Revival
STA-346-13	Olmstead House	414 - 21st Street N.W.	1923	Colonial Revival
STA-345-13	Erlanger House	358 - 21st Street N.W.	1924	Colonial Revival
STA-344-13	Ross House	350 - 21st Street N.W.	1925-26	Colonial Revival
STA-343-13	Dannemiller House	346 - 21st Street N.W.	1925-26	Colonial Revival
STA-342-13	Brady House	340 - 21st Street N.W.	1927	Eclectic
STA-341-13	Humphrey House	330 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-340-13	Rohrig House	326 - 21st Street N.W.	1925	Colonial Revival
STA-339-13	Freedman House	314 - 21st Street N.W.	1926	Tudor Revival
STA-338-13	Dowell House	310 - 21st Street N.W.	1924	Tudor Influence
STA-405-13	Fleischer House	263 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Eclectic
STA-404-13	Wilbur House	253 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Georgian Revival
STA-403-13	Lotze House	245 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-402-13	Fladen House	223 - 23rd Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-401-13	Shapero House	205 - 23rd Street N.W.	1938	Tudor Revival Elem.
STA-400-13	Luntz House	231 - 19th Street N.W.	1920	Eclectic
STA-399-13	Dinsenhacher House	225 - 19th Street N.W.	1920	
STA-398-13	Lavin House	153 - 19th Street N.W.	1919	Colonial Revival
STA-397-13	Mull House	260 - 19th Street N.W.	1936	Tudor Revival
STA-396-13	Helling House	254 - 19th Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-395-13	Beggs House	236 - 19th Street N.W.	1921	Eclectic
STA-394-13	Gibbs House	232 - 19th Street N.W.	1920	Tudor Influence
STA-393-13	Griffith House	218 - 19th Street N.W.	1925	Georgian Revival
STA-392-13	Morrow House	204 - 19th Street N.W.	1919	Georgian Colonial
STA-391-13	Krainess House	200 - 19th Street N.W.	1923	Tudor Influence
STA-390-13	Oliver House	148 - 19th Street N.W.	1920-21	Colonial

Ridgewood Historic District

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-389-13	Walker House	1916 Frazer Avenue N.W.	c. 1926	Frame Tudor
STA-388-13	Mayfield House	2000 Yale N.W.	1922	Colonial Revival
STA-388-13	Chance House	1920 Yale Avenue N.W.	1927	Colonial Revival
STA-387-13	Conley House	2003 Yale Avenue N.W.	1924	Colonial Revival
STA-386-13	Sims House	1919 Yale Avenue N.W.	1925	Dutch Colonial
STA-385-13	Palomar House	2205 Yale Avenue N.W.	1928	Georgian Revival
STA-384-13	Scoville House	2409 Logan Avenue N.W.	1930-31	Frame Tudor
STA-383-13	Donahue House	2121 Logan N.W.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-382-13	Ohls House	2226 Harvard Avenue N.W.	1923	French (Norman)
STA-381-13	Rauch House	2412 University Avenue N.W.	1930	Georgian Revival
STA-380-13	Hamann House	2404 University Avenue N.W.	1929	Georgian Revival
STA-379-13	Fenton House	2310 University Avenue N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-378-13	Dershwit House	2304 University Avenue N.W.	1929	Spanish Colonial Revival
STA-377-13	Hanlon House	2230 University Avenue N.W.	1928	Eclectic
STA-376-13	Tudor House	2216 University Circle N.W.	1927	Eclectic
STA-375-13	Schumacher House	2208 University Circle N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-374-13	Lazarus House	2134 University Circle N.W.	1927	Georgian Revival
STA-373-13	Johns House	2118 University Circle N.W.	1959	Builder's Colonial
STA-372-13	Lash House	119 University Circle N.W.	1924	Dutch Colonial
STA-371-13	McClanahan House	2405 University Circle N.W.	1930	Tudor Revival
STA-370-13	Shipley House	2233 University Avenue N.W.	c. 1928	Colonial Revival
STA-369-13	Art House	2121 University Circle N.W.	1929	Tudor Influence
STA-368-13	Demas House	2405 North Market	c. 1921	Trans. Modern
STA-367-13	Decorps House	2317 North Market	1921	Trans. Modern
STA-366-13	Marku House	2207 North Market	1926	Tudor Revival
STA-365-13	Shadrach House	2201 North Market	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-364-13	Roberts House	2111 North Market	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-434-13	Ferron House	140 - 22nd Street N.W.	1936	Tudor Revival
STA-433-13	Smith House	318 - 25th Street N.W.	1940	Traditional
STA-432-13	Greene House	304 - 25th Street N.W.	1930	Eclectic
STA-431-13	Meltzer House	260 - 25th Street N.W.	1930	Irish Tudor Revival
STA-430-13	Kring House	188 - 25th Street N.W.	1940	Tudor Influence
STA-429-13	Ladrach House	178 - 25th Street N.W.	1930	Tudor Revival
STA-428-13	Hamilton House	160 - 25th Street N.W.	c. 1927	Colonial Revival
STA-427-13	Myser House	132 - 25th Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-426-13	Dowding House	427 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Colonial
STA-425-13	Adams House	421 - 23rd Street N.W.	1941	Tudor Revival
STA-424-13	Newhouse House	409 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Frame Tudor
STA-423-13	Liberator House	403 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Colonial Revival

Ridgewood Historic District

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-422-13	Smellie House	357 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Semi-Bungalow
STA-421-13	Kanan House	351 - 23rd Street N.W.	1936	Tudor Revival
STA-420-13	Marinos House	345 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Frame Tudor
STA-419-13	Maloney House	339 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Dutch Colonial
STA-418-13	Ramsayer House	333 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Traditional
STA-417-13	Rice House	311 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Colonial Revival
STA-416-13	Thoman House	301 - 23rd Street N.W.	1932	Colonial Revival
STA-415-13	Pieper House	428 - 23rd Street N.W.	1939	Tudor Influence
STA-414-13	Buker House	420 - 23rd Street N.W.	1930	Eclectic
STA-413-13	Dupaski House	414 - 23rd Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Influence
STA-412-13	Schreiber House	408 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Colonial Revival
STA-411-13	Breckbill House	402 - 23rd Street N.W.	1923	Colonial Revival
STA-410-13	Wilkens House	356 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-409-13	Hlavaty House	344 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Eclectic
STA-408-13	Leb House	326 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-407-13	Danielson House	318 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-406-13	Griffith House	310 - 23rd Street N.W.	1923	Colonial Revival
STA-456-13	Brandon House	325 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	Colonial Revival
STA-455-13	Mussulin House	319 - 22nd Street N.W.	1937	Eclectic
STA-454-13	Silverhart House	311 - 22nd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial/Eclectic
STA-453-13	Clarke House	305 - 22nd Street N.W.	1925	Colonial/Eclectic
STA-452-13	Gliatta House	420 - 22nd Street N.W.	1936	Tudor Revival
STA-451-13	Dick House	414 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	Frame Tudor
STA-450-13	Balough House	408 - 22nd Street N.W.	1928	Dutch Colonial
STA-449-13	Hafer House	402 - 22nd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-448-13	Hadjian House	350 - 22nd Street N.W.	c. 1929	Frame Tudor
STA-447-13	Shirkey House	344 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	New England Salt
STA-446-13	Stoller House	338 - 22nd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival/ New England Infl.
STA-445-13	Eynon House	326 - 22nd Street N.W.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-444-13	Duerr House	318 - 22nd Street N.W.	1928	Georgian elements
STA-443-13	Kidder House	310 - 22nd Street N.W.	1927	Eclectic
STA-442-13	Ludwig House	245 - 22nd Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-441-13	Shook House	237 - 22nd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-440-13	D'Atri House	151 - 22nd Street N.W.	1936	Colonial Revival
STA-439-13	Thomas House	252 - 22nd Street N.W.	1924	Eclectic
STA-438-13	Watterson House	244 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	Colonial Revival
STA-437-13	Capri House	220 - 22nd Street N.W.	1927	Colonial Revival
STA-436-13	Seaman House	204 - 22nd Street N.W.	1932	Tudor Influence
STA-435-13	Blake House	150 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival

Ridgewood Historic District

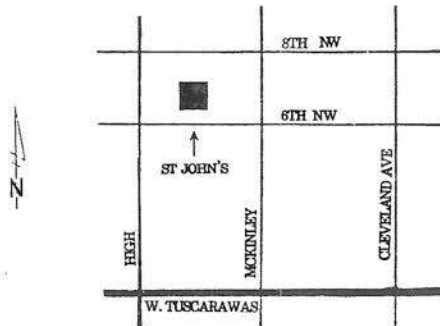
OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-491-13	Summit House	921 - 24th Street N.E.	1937	Normandy
STA-490-13	Pelanda House	915 - 24th Street N.E.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-489-13	Gordon House	907 - 24th Street N.E.	1940	Normandy
STA-488-13	Martin House	901 - 24th Street N.E.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-487-13	Ittner House	815 - 24th Street N.E.	1940	Colonial Revival
STA-486-13	Capri House	805 - 24th Street N.E.	1927	Colonial Federal Rev.
STA-485-13	Keeley House	1004 - 22nd Street N.E.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-484-13	Provo House	1010 - 22nd Street N.E.	1927	Colonial
STA-483-13	Boyer House	1000 - 22nd Street N.E.	1928	Federal Early American
STA-482-13	Khourey House	702 - 22nd Street N.E.	1924	Trans. Modern
STA-481-13	Kristoff House	1019 - 22nd Street N.E.	1940	International Modern
STA-480-13	Clark House	1011 - 22nd Street N.E.	1927	Tudor Influence
STA-479-13	Lamb House	1005 - 22nd Street N.E.	1929	
STA-478-13	McVehil House	914 - 22nd Street N.E.	1936	Cape Cod
STA-477-13	Lilenfield House	921 - 22nd Street N.E.	1929	Colonial Revival
STA-476-13	Stein House	719 - 22nd Street N.E.	1925	Georgian elements
STA-475-13	Katz House	2129 Spring Avenue N.E.	1942	Contractor Colonial
STA-474-13	Ranalli House	2133 Spring Avenue N.E.	1950	Contractor
STA-473-13	Wilson House	2410 North Market Avenue	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-472-13	Kline House	2318 North Market Avenue	1939	Contractor
STA-471-13	Russell House	2316 North Market Avenue	1930	Tudor Revival
STA-470-13	Woltman House	2308 North Market Avenue	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-469-13	Frederick House	359 - 22nd Street N.W.	1925	Dutch Colonial
STA-468-13	Hinterleiter House	127 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Colonial Revival
STA-467-13	Czech House	119 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Eclectic
STA-466-13	Meekison House	252 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Georgian Colonial Rev.
STA-465-13	Toot House	244 - 23rd Street N.W.	1929	Colonial Revival
STA-464-13	Dowell House	236 - 23rd Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-463-13	Peller House	222 - 23rd Street N.W.	1935	Colonial Revival
STA-462-13	Steiner House	220 - 23rd Street N.W.	1924	Tudor Revival
STA-461-13	Cohen House	176 - 23rd Street N.W.	1934	Tudor Revival
STA-460-13	Kandell House	421 - 22nd Street N.W.	1928	Eclectic
STA-459-13	Dickinson House	407 - 22nd Street N.W.	1928	Georgian Revival/ New England Infl.
STA-458-13	Kaufholtz House	345 - 22nd Street N.W.	1927	Colonial Revival
STA-457-13	McCann House	333 - 22nd Street N.W.	1929	Colonial Revival
STA-503-13	Downes House	1018 - 24th Street N.E.	1936	Federal
STA-502-13	Frease House	1010 - 24th Street N.E.	1938	Contractor Colonial
STA-501-13	Kaufman House	1004 - 24th Street N.E.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-500-13	Sternberg House	920 - 24th Street N.E.	1942	Contractor Colonial

Ridgewood Historic District

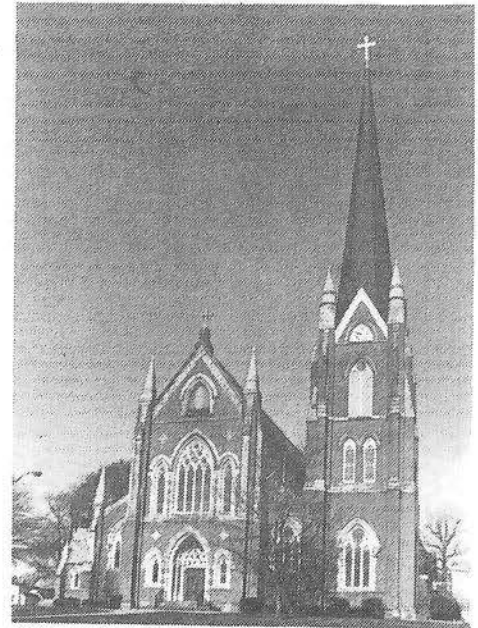
OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-499-13	Nelson House	900 - 24th Street N.E.	1942	Colonial
STA-498-13	Hontas House	814 - 24th Street N.E.	1938	Colonial
STA-497-13	Klotz House	806 - 24th Street N.E.	1938	Federal Revival
STA-496-13	Lockshin House	716 - 24th Street N.E.	1940	French Tudor
STA-495-13	Hontas House	710 - 24th Street N.E.	1939	Adapted Norman
STA-494-13	Kiminas House	123 - 22nd Street N.E.	1926	Tudor Revival
STA-493-13	Vignos House	1011 - 24th Street N.E.	1928	Tudor Influence
STA-492-13	Shapiro House	1003 - 24th Street N.E.	1928	Country French
STA-269-13	Belden House	140 - 19th Street N.W.	1890	Farmhouse
STA-270-13	Randall House	145 - 19th Street N.W.	1921	Tudor Revival
STA-271-13	Griffith House	201 - 19th Street N.W.	1929	Tudor Revival
STA-272-13	Renkert House	234 - 19th Street N.W.	1921	Trans. Modern
STA-273-13	Deuble House	247 - 19th Street N.W.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-274-13	Gross House	261 - 19th Street N.W.	1928	
STA-275-13	Olmstead House	415 - 19th Street N.W.	1927	Georgian Revival
STA-276-13	Jakab House	424 - 19th Street N.W.	1924	Neo Classical Revival
STA-277-13	Kern House	125 - 21st Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-278-13	Volkman House	147 - 21st Street N.W.	1937	Tudor Revival
STA-279-13	Pramuk House	227 - 21st Street N.W.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-280-13	Kennedy House	255 - 21st Street N.W.	1930	French Norman
STA-281-13	Miller House	256 - 21st Street N.W.	1930	Georgian Revival
STA-282-13	Robinson House	403 - 21st Street N.W.	1923	Georgian Revival
STA-283-13	Wilkof House	132 - 22nd Street N.W.	1932	French Norman Revival
STA-284-13	Fawcett House	223 - 22nd Street N.W.	1934	Federal Revival
STA-285-13	Barron House	236 - 22nd Street N.W.	1926	Tudor Revival
STA-286-13	Ramsayer House	804 - 22nd Street N.E.	1925	Italian
STA-287-13	Ralston House	805 - 22nd Street N.E.	1927	French Colonial
STA-288-13	Fisher House	179 - 23rd Street N.W.	1926	Tudor Revival
STA-289-13	Holwick House	200 - 23rd Street N.W.	1927	Tudor Revival
STA-290-13	Karlson House	211 - 23rd Street N.W.	1930	Georgian Revival
STA-291-13	Jacobson House	235 - 23rd Street N.W.	1928	Tudor Revival
STA-292-13	Reines House	300 - 23rd Street N.W.	1930	Tudor Revival
STA-293-13	Heller House	711 - 24th Street N.E.	1928	Spanish
STA-294-13	Gastman House	2129 Market Avenue North	1930	French Norman Tudor Revival
STA-295-13	Metz House	2130 North Market Avenue	1937	English Cottage
STA-296-13	Haines House	2210 North Market Avenue	1923	Tudor Revival
STA-297-13	Fuchs House	2303 University Avenue N.W.	1932	French Norman Revival
STA-298-13	Meckel House	2000 Frazer Street N.W.	1926	Frame Tudor

NAME: Historic: St. John's Catholic Church

LOCATION: Sixth Street and McKinley Avenue N.W.,



Site 19



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1871-72 (with additions in 1887, 1890, 1896, and 1900)

STYLE: Gothic

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church is a brick structure with basic dimensions measuring 60 feet wide and 144 feet long. The central entrance on the south gable facade is recessed and flanked by small lancet windows. A large trefoil window with tracery is on the second level. The gable has a large louvered opening on the third level. There are side aisles along both sides of the basic building, which have steeply pitched roofs with single large windows on the south side. A square bell tower and sacristy was added on the east side of the building in the late 1800's. A large steeple rises above the bell tower. On both the church building and bell tower corners are buttressed turrets which end with pinnacles. The interior of the church design features arches and vaulted ceilings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

St. John's is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture designed by Renwick and Kiely Associates of Brooklyn, New York, who also designed St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. The church is located on five acres of ground acquired from Bezaleel Wells (Canton's founder) in 1822. The original parish church, built in 1823, was torn down after the present church was completed in 1872. A spire and sacristy were added between 1887 and 1890. St. John's was the English/Irish church of the parish. The German-speaking Catholics formed their own church, St. Peter's, in 1847. St. John's and St. Peter's are the only churches in the Youngstown Diocese with a common boundary.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Gervis S. Brady, Director, Stark County Historical Society, August, 1974.

Franklin T. Dannemiller, Landmark of Catholicism: St. John the Baptist Parish, Canton, Ohio

NAME: Historic: Saxton House

Current: Barber-Saxton House

LOCATION: 331 South Market Street, Canton, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1841/1865

STYLE: Second Empire and Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Saxton House is a two- and three-story brick building, constructed in three segments, in 1841, circa 1865, and about 1920. The earliest part is now in the rear and was a two-story gable-roofed building. It had a wide entablature board with cornice returns. About 1865 a three-story mansard roofed, rectangular block was built across the front of the earlier structure. This had a wooden porch across the front and north side of the building. Windows were segmentally arched with cap moldings that featured keystones. A bracketed cornice supported the slate mansard roof. About 1920 a storefront was added to the building after removing the front porch. Also, a single story cinderblock addition was erected along the entire north side. A restoration project, begun in 1979, has returned the home to its 1865 style. Removal of the storefront addition and reconstruction of the front porch and chimneys were major exterior changes in this restoration effort.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

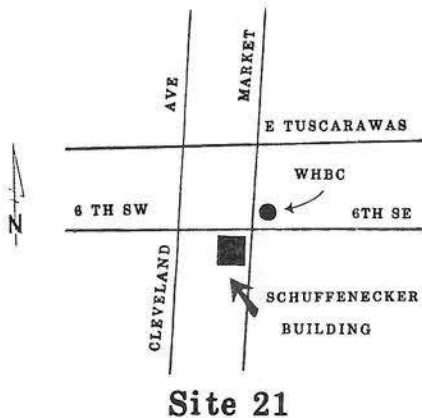
The Saxton house is the only remaining area residence with direct historical ties to President William McKinley. McKinley's wife, Ida Saxton, was born and raised here. Between 1873 and 1892, McKinley and his wife also lived in the house. Ida's father, John Saxton, settled in Canton in 1814 and founded the Canton Repository. The rear portion of the home on South Market was constructed for him in 1841. In 1865 the main Second Empire Style block was added to the front of the Saxton House by James Saxton, John's son. James opened a hardware store at the age of 18 and later started the Stark County Bank, becoming a well respected member of the community. In 1871 Ida Saxton married William McKinley; the wedding reception was held in this home. McKinley served as U.S. Congressman from 1876 to 1890, Governor of Ohio from 1891 to 1895 and President of the United States from 1896 until his death in 1901. After John's death in 1887, Ida's sister, Mary, married Marshall Barber, and they became the owners of the Saxton House. The home remained in the hands of the Barber descendants until the 1970's.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register Nomination prepared by David A. Simmons of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, November, 1978.

NAME: Historic: August Schuffenecker Building

LOCATION: 134 Sixth Street S.W., Canton, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1905 by J. M. Bostick

STYLE: Late Renaissance Revival with neo-classical elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The building is a rectangular three-story multi-family residential structure of hard yellow facing brick highlighted with sandstone and terra-cotta detailing. A parapet is underscored by a projecting cornice with brackets suggesting modillions, stone quoins, a stone belt course defining a brick water table, and segmental stone lintels. Arcaded stone window leads run across the top story window line highlighting five windows of varying heights and widths. The terra-cotta arch of the entry unifies the design elements. Shouldering the entry arch are horizontal elements braced by pilasters with foliated capitals. The front facade features two terra-cotta wreaths on the second story.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

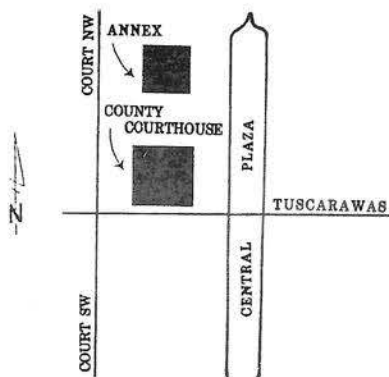
The building is an example of multi-family residential architecture constructed during one of Canton's boom periods (1900-1920) partially a result of an influx of immigrant groups. As Canton's population grew from 31,000 to more than 87,000 between 1900 and 1920, the central business district also began expanding, eventually encompassing areas once residential in use. Schuffenecker purchased a Victorian Gothic home on the property with profits acquired from his butcher shop. Just west of his home he built twin flats on the same lot. This is the lone remaining flat built by Schuffenecker.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

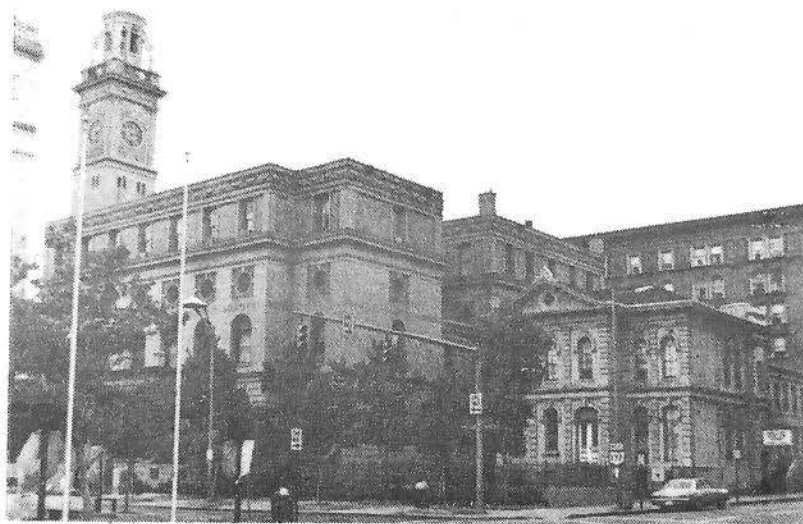
National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, November, 1981.

NAME: Historic: Stark County Courthouse and Annex

LOCATION: Market and Tuscarawas Street (northwest corner)



Site 22



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1868-70/extensively remodeled; third floor added 1895
annex built 1872

STYLE: Courthouse - eclectic style
Annex - Italianate style

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Courthouse is a three-story rectilinear building measuring 130 x 90 feet and constructed of smooth-dressed and rusticated stone with incised decoration. The character of the south facade, however, has been damaged through remodeling. Corinthian columns which were at one time free standing are now enclosed by stuccoed brick. The pediment contains bas relief decorations depicting citizens visiting a justice. Windows on the second floor level are round headed with smaller round windows set in squares of stone with incised decoration. Windows on the third floor are rectangular. A square tower located on the southeast corner of the Courthouse rises 47 feet above the roof line. The tower is pilastered and features a clock face set in a decorated panel on each side. Cornice and stone balustrade complete the tower. Angels with trumpets at balustrade corners circle an octagonal belfry and dome. (An identical tower on the southwest corner was removed in 1895.) The Stark County Annex is a two-story rectilinear structure measuring 144 x 127 feet. The building has heavy window head mouldings as well as stone quoins and a strong belt course and cornice. The gable is pedimented.

Stark County Courthouse and Annex, continued

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

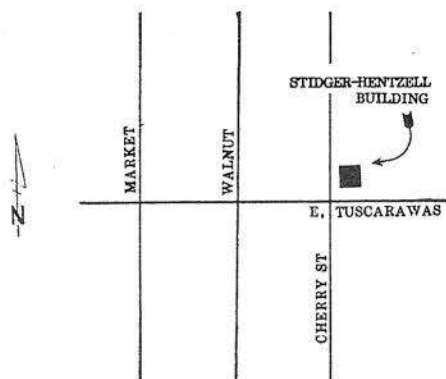
The political center for Stark County, the Courthouse was designed by the firm of Henry Meyer of Cleveland. The building was the first courthouse in Ohio to be constructed under a state law authorizing county commissioners to build courthouses. Courtroom No. 3 was the site where President William McKinley tried many cases as a lawyer. When McKinley was assassinated in 1901, his body lay in state in the Courthouse rotunda. The original building of Second Empire style with twin towers flanking a central pedimented entrance was completed and dedicated in 1872. In the 1895 remodeling, one of the towers was removed, a stone addition was made to the north and west, and a third story was added. The row of round windows on the second level also were added at this time. Additional remodeling took place in 1910 and during the 1940's.

The annex was built in 1872 and was the county jail. It is the only portion of the present courthouse to retain its original 19th century architectural style.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Robert D. Freeman, Stark County Commissioner, September, 1974.

NAME: Historic: Stidger-Hentzell Building
Current: Landmark Tavern
LOCATION: 501 E. Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio



Site 23



DATE CONSTRUCTED: Early 1800's

STYLE: Greek Revival with Flemish Styling

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Exterior walls of the Stidger-Hentzell building are of stucco added in the early 20th century. The south section of the building is a 19th century brick Greek Revival with sandstone lintels and sills, mitered and wooden pegged roof construction, random-width, hand milled attic floor board and a random covered foundation of sandstone and rubble. The Flemish Revival on the north facade gives the structure a mission flavor, which is accented by the tiled gable roof of the south facade. Interior styling features tin ceilings and tile floors reflecting its use as a tavern or inn. The building, at one time, was remodeled for use as a bank and the vaults remain.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Landmark Tavern is a remnant of Canton's early 19th century commercial activity. The site was purchased in 1814 by George Stidger from Bezaleel Wells. Stidger had a variety of commercial ventures that included a hotel, tannery, tinsmith and copper shops, and dry goods stores located throughout Ohio. He sold the building to Jacob Hentzell, who operated the facility as a lodging house from the late 1800's to the early 1900's. It is reputedly the oldest commercial building in Canton.

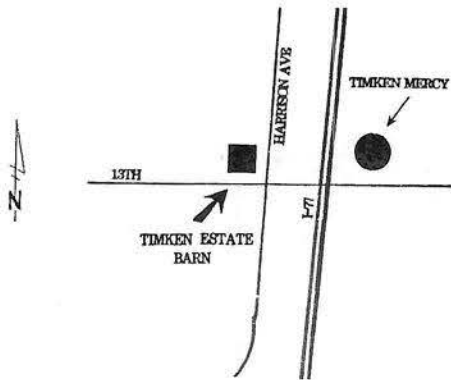
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historical Preservation Officer in April, 1980.

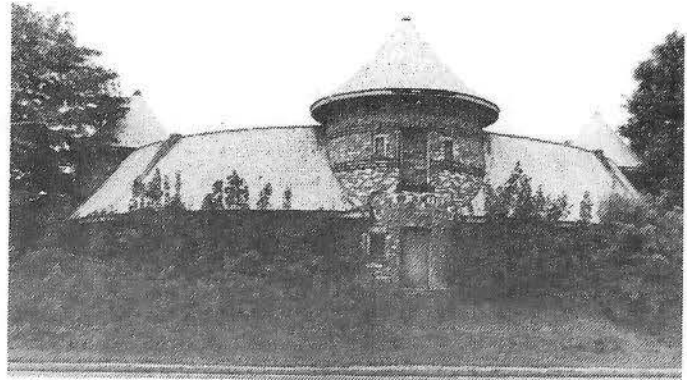
NAME: Historic: Henry H. Timken Estate Barn

Current: Timken Stables

LOCATION: 13th Street N.W. and I-77



Site 24



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1918-19

STYLE: unique style

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Timken Estate Barn is an unusual circular brick structure approximately 125 feet in diameter with a circular courtyard approximately 80 feet in diameter. The one-story building was originally constructed as a stables. Four round towers, 26 feet in diameter and two stories in height, dominate the structure. The main building has a steep slate gable roof; the towers have conical slate roofs with wide eaves. There is a continuous corbeled sill under the exterior windows on the second floor. The interior consists of four undivided curved rooms with open metal truss ceilings, concrete floors, and brick walls. The rooms are connected by corridors on the inside wall of the building. Corridors access several small storage rooms and a larger room in each tower which opens into both the courtyard and the exterior. Some of the tower rooms have white glazed tile walls.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

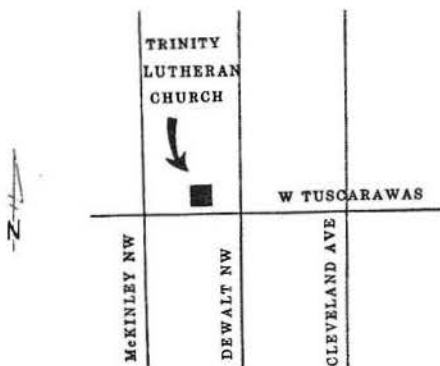
Besides being architecturally unique, the barn is the last significant remaining building from the estate of Henry H. Timken. Timken's father invented the modern roller bearing and sons William and Henry H. Timken developed the company into Canton's largest industry and the world's largest roller bearing manufacturer. In addition to heading the Timken Company, Henry H. Timken was an executive or director of Timken Steel and Tube Division, the Timken-Detroit Axle Company, and the Hercules Motor Corporation. Following expansion of the company during World War I, Timken built an estate on the northwest edge of Canton and lived there until his death in 1940. The main house has been incorporated into present-day Timken Mercy Medical Center, and the estate land has been divided by I-77.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination prepared by Eric Johannesen, Preservationist with Western Reserve Historical Society, May, 1978.

NAME: Historic: Trinity Lutheran Church

LOCATION: 415 West Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio



Site 25

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1886

STYLE: Romanesque and Gothic Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church is a 180' x 70' rectangle with an intersecting gable roof of asphalt shingles (original slate replaced in 1980). It is constructed of buff-colored rock-faced ashlar Massillon sandstone. A chapel of sandstone with a hipped roof was added in 1891 to the north end of the building. A 60-foot campanile on the southwest corner is connected to the church by a one-story vestibule. The top portion houses the bell with three lancet louvered openings on each of the four sides. The tower roof is pyramidal with bell-like flared eaves. A finial and cross top the campanile. The vestibule on the facade features five stained glass windows in a trefoil-like pattern. Directly above these windows, cut in the plain stone frieze, are the words "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." A shed roof covers the vestibule. Above the vestibule roof centered on the facade is a large pointed arch stained glass window. Date stones appear on either side of the window. The south facade features two red entrance doors, one at the first level of the campanile, the other at the east side of the facade. The double wood door has pointed arch typanum with stained glass. The east and west elevations feature large arched stained glass windows with tracery located in the cross gable projections. The north addition complements the original church in size, scale, materials, and ornamentation.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Trinity Lutheran Church is the oldest surviving building in Canton designed by Guy Tilden, an important early Canton architect. Tilden was active in Canton from 1885 until the mid-1920's during a period of great growth and development in the city. The main concept in the church design is Romanesque. Window detailing is more representative, however, of the Gothic style which also was popular at the time. The styling is reflective of Martin Luther's words inscribed on the facade, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." The Romanesque style, reminiscent of Medieval monasteries and fortresses, most appropriately reflects this sentiment.

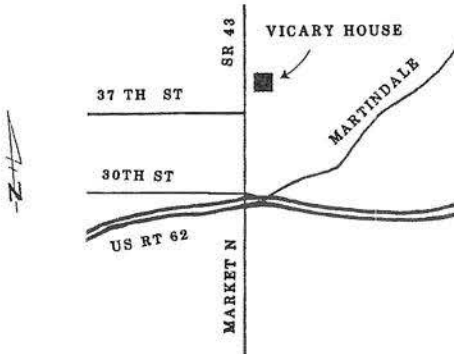
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Priscilla Smith Scheffler, Archivist with the Trinity Lutheran Church, and Jeff Brown, Ohio Historic Preservation Office Regional Coordinator, November, 1983.



NAME: Historic: Vicary House

LOCATION: 3730 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 26



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1928-30

STYLE: Neo-Georgian Revival by Alexander Robinson of the Garfield and Robinson Firm of Cleveland

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Vicary House is part of what once was a 15-acre estate. It is a Georgian Revival residential structure of random stone. The entry way on the west facade is highlighted by a gabled peak that is suggestive of a pediment. Below this on the first level is the entry frontispiece featuring a paneled door framed with pilasters and sidelights. Above this is a second story palladian window with Doric pilasters. The south face also features a second-story palladian window. Except for an arched window on the east and a fan light in the north gable, windows are double-hung sashes, 6/6, with paneled shutters. The gable roof is of slate and a modillioned or dentilated cornice runs along the entire facade ending in gable-end returns. On the north and south face are four bridged wall chimneys with covered battlements. On the north side is a 15' x 3' setback. Also, a two-story cedar shingled garage wing is located on the northeast corner, and a glassed-in porch with Doric pilasters and balustrade is on the south face. The interior is being adaptively reused for luxury rental units. Two additional wings, designed similarly to the garage wing, have been added to the southeast and northeast rear corners of the building. Condominiums built on the remaining acreage reflect the style of the original Vicary House in a development known as "Vicary Hill."

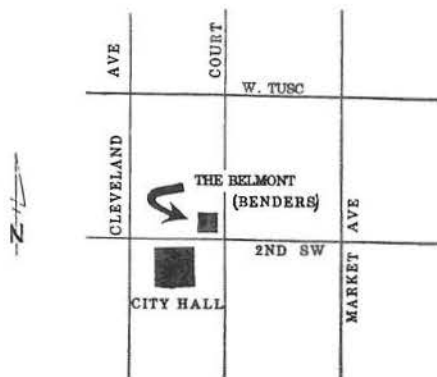
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Vicary House is one of few remaining examples of estate architecture in Canton. It reflects a grandiose style that was a result of the eclectic movement which produced a number of pre-Depression Revival-style suburban dwellings for wealthy clients of professional architects. The home was designed by Alexander Robinson of the Garfield and Robinson firm of Cleveland. The firm also designed the Stern and Mann building in downtown Canton. The home was built between 1928 and 1930 by the widow and sister of Charles N. Vicary who had established a successful men's clothing store. Vicary had purchased the land before his death in 1921.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

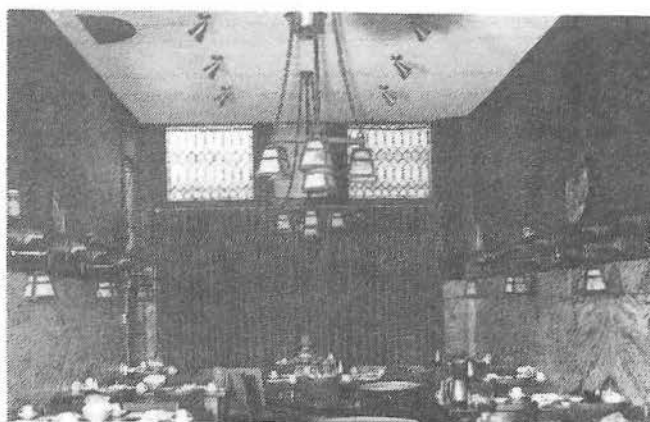
National Register nomination, by Mary L. Reeb, District Preservation Officer, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, June, 1980.

NAME: Historic: The Belmont
Current: Bender's Restaurant
LOCATION: 137 Court S.W., Canton, Ohio



Site 51

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1899



SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The main entrance of this turn-of-the-century brick restaurant is on Second Street S.W., while the original entrance for "Ladies" and the bar are on Court Avenue. The interior features the original barroom with dark paneling, decorative tile floors, and a beamed and coffered ceiling. Leaded glass windows also remain over the bar. Wall murals in the restaurant area painted in the 1920's by a Dutch painter help to preserve the early 1900's atmosphere.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Belmont was built by the Stark-Tuscarawas Brewing Company as a tap room.¹ The location on Court Avenue was once called "Whiskey Alley" because of the many saloons south of Tuscarawas Avenue.² In 1903, Edward Bender purchased the business and expanded it into a restaurant, taking over the entire adjacent building, which previously housed a livery stable and barber shop. After closing during the Depression, John Jacob took over the restaurant in 1931. He and his family continue to run the restaurant today.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

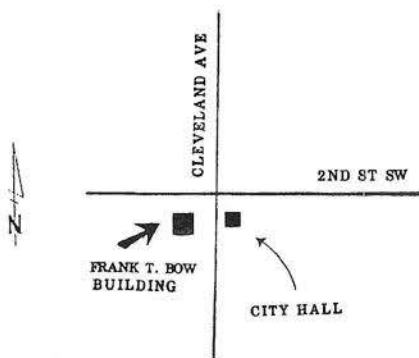
¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, p. 234.

²Eric Johannesen, "The Architectural Legacy of Guy Tilden of Canton," Ohio History, Vol. 82 Summer-Autumn, 1973, Nos. 3 and 4, p. 128.

NAME: Historic: Frank T. Bow Building

Current: The Downtown Canton Post Office and Federal Building

LOCATION: 201 Cleveland Avenue S.W., Canton, Ohio



Site 52



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1932-1933

STYLE: Classical Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 74,500 square foot building was designed so that 66,950 square feet would be used by the U.S. Postal Service. Featured on the high walls of the building's lobby are paintings designed by Glenn Shaw of Cleveland, depicting operations in the steel industry.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Frank T. Bow Building was constructed after an earlier post office facility on the same site was no longer able to accommodate the postal business. The building was designed by Charles Firestone, who was a leading Canton architect between 1915 and about 1959. Firestone designed many area office, industrial, public, and residential buildings. The building was named for Frank Bow who was a long-term Congressman representing the Canton area.¹

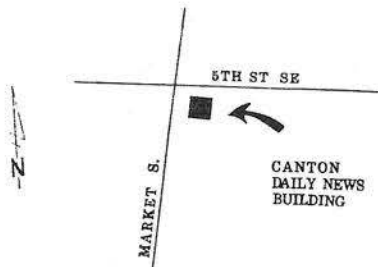
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, part 3, p. 761 and p. 773.

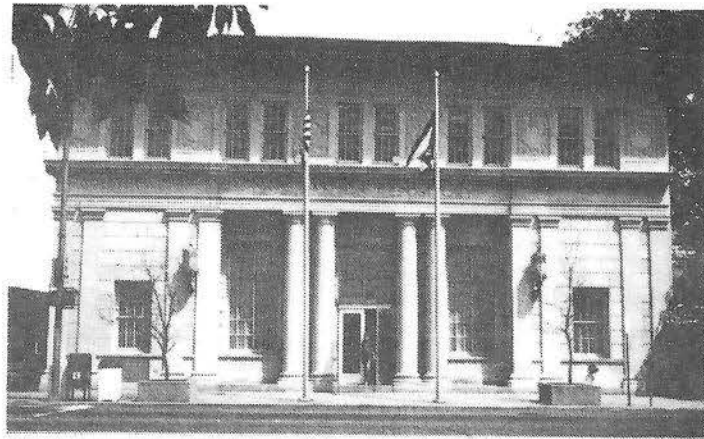
NAME: Historic: Canton Daily News

Current: Canton Repository

LOCATION: 500 Market Street South, Canton, Ohio



Site 53



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1927

STYLE: Beaux Arts by Schultz and Weaver of New York City

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The cut stone faced building features paired Doric columns incorporated into the recessed entry way. Above the entry is inscribed, "The Canton Repository." Paired pilasters adorn the first story while the second story features paired windows flanked by detailing. In keeping with the Beaux Arts tradition, the building has a pronounced cornice and an enriched entablature. A sizable addition was made to the rear of the building in 1957.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Repository is the oldest business in Stark County since John Saxton published the first issue of the Repository in 1815. It is one of the few newspapers in the country that has retained its original name.² After 1886, the newspaper was titled Evening Repository; however, the name was changed back in 1930 to Canton Repository. Since the paper's beginning, it has had relatively few owners. The Saxtons held a sizeable interest in the paper from 1815 until 1895 when George Frease took controlling interest. Frease sold the paper in 1927 to the Brush-Moore Newspaper Syndicate. This new group, in 1930, also bought the Canton Daily News, which in 1927 had built a new building at Market Avenue South and Fifth Street S.E.³ The new Daily News building then was remodeled for the Repository, which previously had been located at the southwest corner of Cleveland and Fifth Street N.W.⁴

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 527-541.

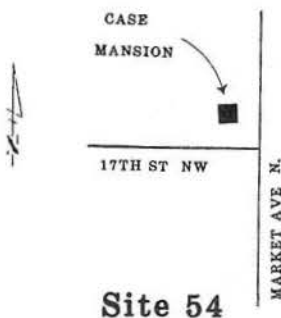
²Ibid., Vol. II, p. 9.

³Ibid., Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 719-720.

⁴Ibid., Vol. IV, Part I, p. 366.

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by KLB and BDW of Canton City Planning, 4/76.

NAME: Historic: Case Mansion
LOCATION: 1717 Market Avenue North



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1902

STYLE: Richardsonian Romanesque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Built as an 18-room mansion, the sandstone structure's design is reflective of a castle. The building features a round corner tower and carved capitals of a spreading veranda.¹ It is built in what once was a six-acre site on a hill on North Market Street.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was designed by Guy Tilden, Canton's leading architect at the turn of the century. Frank Case was a prominent businessman. Case was a patent attorney for the Canton Surgical and Dental Manufacturing Company where he became aware of possibilities for making improvements for dental chairs. He began manufacturing dental and surgical chairs in his home and soon built up a large business. Case gave up his law practice in 1890, devoting all his time to his manufacturing concern, the Harvard Company. By 1904 the company has 120 employees and agencies outside the U.S.² Case was also involved in a variety of other businesses; he was the founder and first president of the Dime Savings Bank, president of Canton Public Library Association, and president of Aultman Hospital.³ Case and his wife were both artists and art collectors and had planned to give their collection of paintings, the mansion, and an endowment fund to the city. Case instead lost all of his money during the Depression and his home was acquired by a bank and turned into a boarding house. A neighbor, Fred Preyer, wanted to pursue Case's dream and purchased the house anonymously, giving it to the Canton Art Institute.⁴ From 1940 until 1970 the building housed the Art Institute and now serves as offices and clubhouse for the apartment complex which now occupies the remaining acreage behind the mansion.⁵

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Eric Johannesen, "The Architectural Legacy of Guy Tilden of Canton," Ohio History, Vol. 82, Summer-Autumn, 1973, Numbers 3 and 4.

²Ibid.

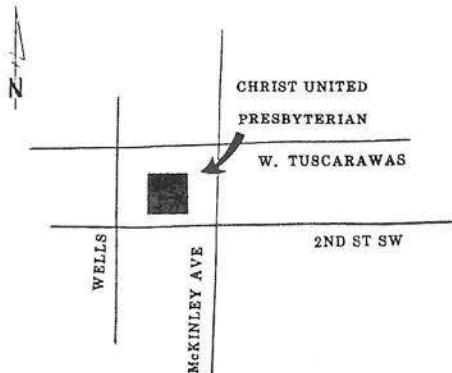
³E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, Part I, pp. 585-586.

⁴Ibid., p. 595.

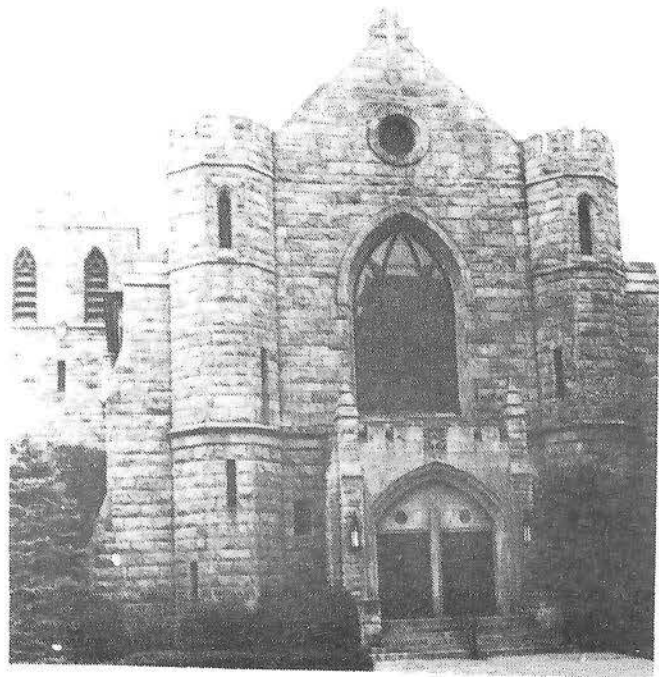
⁵M. J. Albacete, Architecture in Canton 1805-1976. Canton Art Institute, 1976.

NAME: Historic: Christ United Presbyterian Church

LOCATION: 530 Tuscarawas Street West, Canton, Ohio



Site 55



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1871

STYLE: Gothic Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Although the original stone church was constructed in 1871, additions were made in 1911 and 1951. The building features buttressed, rusticated stone walls and Gothic windows on the original building. Twin towers with battlements flank the front entrance. The roof is gabled.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The lot where the church is located was a gift from Bezaleel Wells (Canton's founder) to the town, and is always to be used for a house of worship.² Construction of the present building was begun in 1868, replacing an earlier 1833 building, and was not completed until 1871. Even though the building was unfinished at the time, the wedding of Ida Saxton and William McKinley was held here in January of 1871.³

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

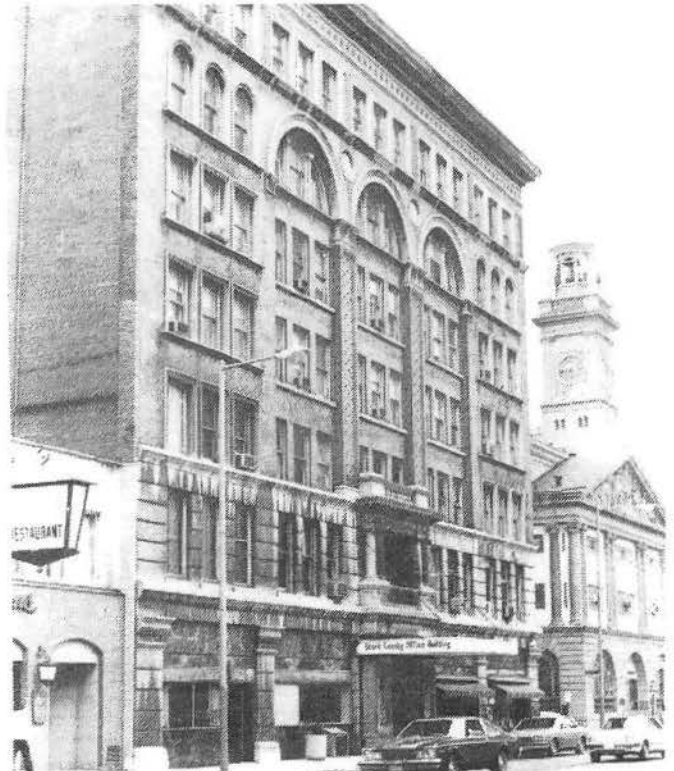
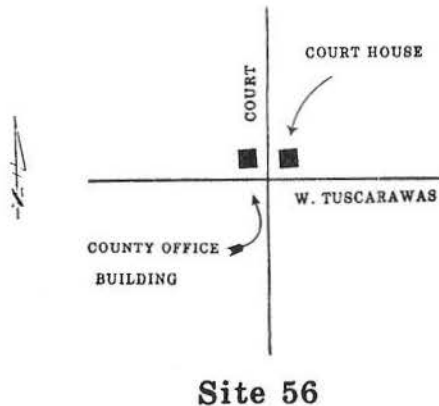
¹Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by the Canton City Planning Department.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 3.

³Ibid., p. 458.

NAME: Historic: Courtland Hotel
Current: Stark County Office Building

LOCATION: 209 West Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1905, by Guy Tilden

STYLE: Renaissance Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The seven-floor brick and stone building's design is based on 16th century Roman palaces. It has stone facing on the ground and second stories. Three central ranks of windows are capped by rounded arches. A classical cornice dominates the roofline. The building is constructed with a skeleton frame as indicated by divisions between stories and ranks of windows.¹ The interior plan of the building features corridors with rooms off both sides.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building was designed by Guy Tilden, who was Canton's leading architect from 1886 to 1926.² It was constructed on the site where the old St. Cloud Hotel stood. In 1945 Frank Onesto bought the Courtland Hotel, remodeled it and opened it in 1947 as the St. Francis Hotel.³ Stark County purchased the building in 1965 and the building has been used since as governmental offices. According to Heald, it was in the Hotel Courtland, in 1920, that the National League of Professional Football Clubs was organized.⁴

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Eric Johannesen, "The Architectural Legacy of Guy Tilden in Canton," Ohio History.

²Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, Part 3, pp. 759-761.

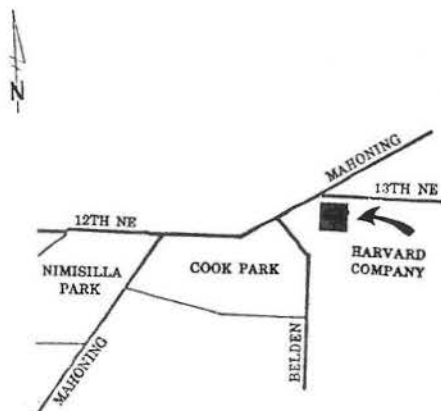
³Heald, Vol. IV, Part 1, p. 473.

⁴Heald, Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 584.

NAME: Historic: Harvard Company

Current: Weber Dental Manufacturing Company

LOCATION: Mahoning Road near Five Points, Canton



Site 57



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1896

STYLE: Romanesque Revival designed by Guy Tilden

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The factory building has as its most distinguishing architectural feature a Romanesque style entrance tower. The tower is in three stages. The first story is constructed of sandstone while the upper two stories are constructed of brick. The third story has distinct beveled corners and, together with the battlement at the roof line, creates a feeling of a medieval structure. The factory was constructed to include 85,000 square feet of space.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building originally was constructed to house Frank E. Case's Harvard Company, which manufactured dental and surgical chairs. Case founded the company after developing new ideas used in the production of dental equipment which he had learned while acting as a patent attorney for the Canton Surgical and Dental Manufacturing Company. Case left a law practice in 1890 to devote full time to this manufacturing concern. By 1904, the Harvard Company reportedly employed 120 persons. After the death of Frank Case, the Harvard Company merged in 1937 with Weber Dental Manufacturing Company.

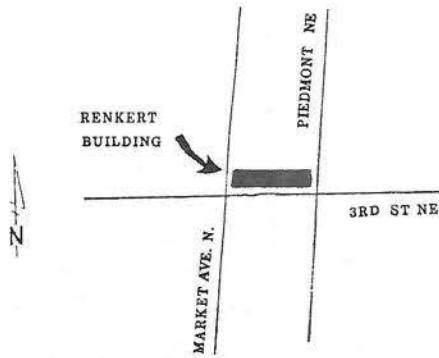
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Eric Johannesen, "The Architectural Legacy of Guy Tilden of Canton," in Ohio History, Vol. 82, Summer-Autumn 1973, Numbers 3 and 4, p. 131.

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 104-113.

NAME: Historic: Renkert Building

LOCATION: 306 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 58



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1912

STYLE: Sullivanesque Commercial Building

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 11-story office building is constructed of paving bricks. Its styling is consistent with that defined by Louis Sullivan for commercial structures. It has a clear cut vertical and horizontal design, flat roof lines, projecting cornices, and a profusion of decorative relief sculpture.¹

NAME: Historic: Renkert Building

LOCATION: 306 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Renkert Building was Canton's first skyscraper and over the years has housed offices for many of Canton's long-standing and important firms. Once completed, the offices of the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company moved into the building. Expansion of the company in 1917 made Metropolitan, with Harry S. Renkert as president, the largest paving brick company in the world. During those years, Canton was clearly the center of the nation's brick industry.²

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

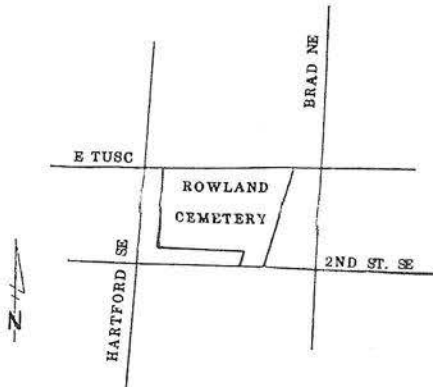
¹M. J. Albacete, Architecture in Canton 1805-1976, Canton, Ohio: Canton Art Institute, 1976, p. 48.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, pp. 163-165.

Also: Ohio Historic Inventory by KLB and BDW of Canton City Planning on 4/76 #STA-56-11.

NAME: Historic: Rowland Cemetery

LOCATION: 1900 block of East Tuscarawas, Canton, Ohio



Site 59



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1826

STYLE: site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Old cemetery grounds located behind the First Mennonite Church at 1935 Third Street S.E. date back to 1826. The cemetery is surrounded by an older residential area.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Jacob Rowland, Sr., for whom the cemetery is named, gave a parcel of land from his farm for a cemetery and Mennonite Church at Hartford and Third Street S.E. in 1823. The cemetery was established in 1826. It is one of the oldest area cemeteries and is the burial site for some of the earliest Canton settlers.

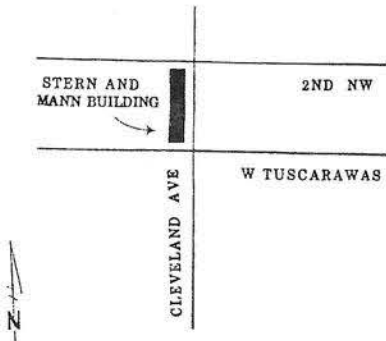
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by KB and BDW of the Canton City Planning Department, form #STA-145-12.

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, p. 409.

NAME: Historic: Stern and Mann Building

LOCATION: Cleveland Avenue North and West Tuscarawas (northwest corner)
Canton, Ohio



Site 60



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1925

STYLE: Italian Renaissance Revival by Abram Garfield of Cleveland

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The three-story building's surface is covered with terra cotta faced brick with travertine marble in the panel areas beneath the second-story windows.¹ A metal canopy has been added and alterations made to the street-level facade. The upper levels feature a cable motif which highlights the building's corners, the window sections, decorates the mullions and runs beneath the balustrade at the building's roofline. A dentillated cornice separates the second and third stories.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building was designed by Abram Garfield of Cleveland, who also was a designer of Saks Fifth Avenue in New York City.² Garfield was the son of U.S. President James A. Garfield, and his design is one of the finest examples of its style in Canton. Stern and Mann's was founded in 1887 by Henry Mann and Isidor Stern, who settled in Canton after coming from Easton, Pennsylvania. Stern also opened a store in Easton, Pennsylvania. The Stern and Mann store reportedly developed into the largest specialty store said to be in a City of Canton's size in the country.³

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

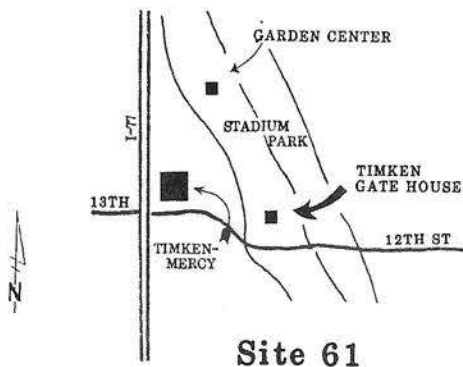
¹M. J. Albacete, Architecture in Canton, 1805-1976, Canton Art Institute, 1976, p. 57.

²Ibid.

³E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, part 1, p. 446.

NAME: Historic: Timken Gatehouse

LOCATION: south end of Stadium Park, Canton



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1917

STYLE: Renaissance Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The square brick and stone structure is of the same material used in the other buildings on what was once the H. H. Timken estate. The walls of the gatehouse are two feet thick. Inside is a livingroom, kitchen-dining area, and two bedrooms reached by a circular stairway. The corners of the building are highlighted with stone quoins. The roof is pyramidal with a central chimney and has projecting wall dormers. Stone walls extend off the northeast and southeast corners of the house. An extension on the south side of the building and a bay window on the east side add to what otherwise would be a rather small structure.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The cottage was once the main sentry post of the Henry H. Timken, Jr. estate. The gatehouse and the Timken stables are essentially all that remain of the estate. H. H. Timken, Sr., and his sons were responsible in 1895 for the development of the tapered roller bearing. Operations were moved in 1901 from St. Louis to Canton to be closer to the automobile industry.¹ Henry Timken, Jr., was responsible for funding four allied industries: Timken Roller Bearing, Timken Steel and Tube, Timken Detroit Axle, and Hercules Motor Corporation.² The Timken home was given in 1950 for the establishment of Timken Mercy Hospital. Though it was not demolished, it was remodeled and incorporated into the hospital complex and is basically unrecognizable as the estate home. The stables, though listed in the Register, are in a state of disrepair. Also land where the Canton Garden Center is located was said to at one time have been the location of the outdoor swimming pool for the estate. The gatehouse of this formerly sizeable estate remains at the south end of Stadium Park, in a "close-to-original" condition.

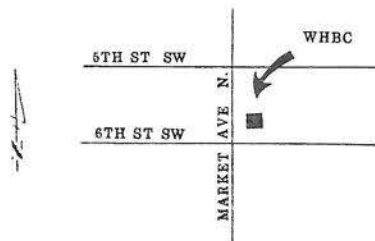
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 12-16.

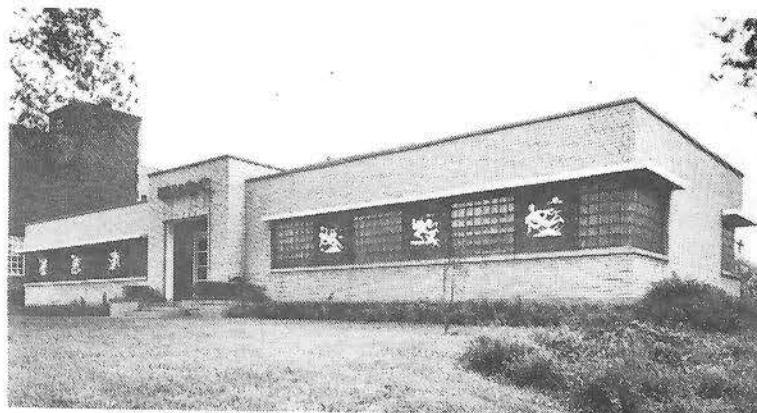
²Ibid., pp. 41-54.

NAME: Historic: WHBC Radio Station

LOCATION: 550 Market Avenue South, Canton, Ohio



Site 62



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1936

STYLE: art deco by Albrecht and Wilhelm

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

In keeping with the building's art deco styling, the 87 feet by 73 feet deep brick building has a horizontal design motif with elongated lintels and continuous window sections. Glass brick windows are separated by six terra cotta sculptures. Interior design features hallways of wood paneling accentuated by horizontal strips and a radio signal motif design on the floor. Design features inside create a curved effect which is evident in the receptionist's area and the lobby. Fluorescent and indirect lighting also are utilized in highlighting the building's design characteristics.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is Canton's finest example of art deco. The terra cotta sculpturing on the building's facade was designed by noted sculptor Antonio D'Lorenzo of New York City. The radio station originally was owned by Reverend Graham of St. John's Catholic Church, who started the station in 1925. In 1936 Brush-Moore Newspapers bought the station and constructed a new building to house the station next to the Canton Repository, also owned by Brush-Moore. In 1940 the station was incorporated into the Ohio Broadcasting Company and in 1945 became part of the American Broadcasting Company. It was bought out by the family of one of the original Brush-Moore partners in 1967 and run since under the name of the Beaver Kettle Company.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹M. J. Albacete, Architecture in Canton 1805-1976, Canton Art Institute, 1976, pp. 62-63.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, p. 257.

CANTON

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-38-17	Philomatheon Society/Blind	2810 West Tuscarawas	c 1909-1910	Classic Revival
STA-46-11	Canton Woman's Club	822 North Market	c 1870	Victorian/Italianate
STA-44-11	Central Trust Company	101 Central Plaza South	1924	Eclectic/Classical Influence
STA-97-16	Church House	1001 West Tuscarawas	1883	High Victorian Gothic
STA-29-12	Courtheyn Apartments	2039 East Tuscarawas	c. 1876	High Victorian Gothic
STA-108-15	Cox Apartments	1645 Cleveland N.W.	1916	Eclectic
STA-158-12	Clayton House	1427 - 7th Street N.E.	1892	Italianate
STA-796-18	Cunningham Property	S.E. corner - Fohl/Dueber	c. 1825	Log vernacular
STA-179-11	Troy Laundry (original)	529-39 North Market	1886-87	Commercial Italianate
STA-92-16	D - B Sales Building	511 McKinley N.W.	1870	Vernacular
STA-12-17	Ephraim Dice Home	200 Park N.W.	1895	Queen Anne
STA-157-12	Eller Home	715 - 4th Street N.E.	1860	Italianate
STA-84-16	Eudy Home	1100 Fulton N.W.	1866	Italianate
STA-148-16	First Baptist Church	906 West Tuscarawas	1913	Classic Renaissance
STA-60-11	First Church Christ Scient.	1014 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1915	Classic Revival
STA-180-12	First United Church/Christ	901 East Tuscarawas	1862	Gothic Revival
STA-75-15	Formet & Clevenger Funeral Hm	1801 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1900-1904	Richardsonian Romanesque
STA-154-16	Freedman Apartments	802-04 Third Street N.W.	1886	Victorian/Gothic Influence
STA-80-17	Gallegos Apartments	2915 West Tuscarawas (rear)	1895	Queen Anne
STA-24-15	Gerell's Antiques	1320 Cleveland N.W.	1900	Neo Classical Revival
STA-133-15	G.K.R. Apartments	1210 Woodland Avenue N.W.	1893	Queen Anne
STA-79-14	Grace UCC	2300 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1923	Neo-Gothic
STA-113-15	Green Home	1227 Ridge Avenue N.W.	1918	Federal Revival
STA-155-13	Greentree Apartments	1950 Market North	1925	Jacobethan
STA-128-15	Griffiths Home	218 - 19th N.W.	1925	Georgian Revival
STA-119-15	Hackett Apartments	721 - 13th Street N.W.	1870	High Victorian Gothic
STA-35-13	Haines Home	2210 Market Avenue North	1923	Tudor/Jacobethan
STA-146-16	Hand Apartment	512-18 Fulton Road N.W.	1906	Colonial Revival
STA-47-11	Harter Bank	126 Central Plaza North	1922	Academic Revival
STA-27-16	Hatzakis Apartments	701 Cleveland S.W.	1862	Italianate
STA-104-11	Henry Home	926 Walnut N.E.	1886	Eastlake
STA-829-18	Hoke Barn	3277 Shepler Church	c. 1900	Vernacular Barn
STA-830-18	Houmard House	S.E. corner - Whipple/Navarre	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-100-17	Hower Apartment	120 Park N.W.	1896	Queen Anne
STA-33-14	Howland House	4445 Market Avenue N.	1924	Georgian Revival
STA-4-16	Hudak House	1237 Market S. (or. 275 S. Market)	1866	Vernacular
STA-149-15	Ilg Nursing Home	1223 Market Avenue N.	1921	Tudor

CANTON

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-140-17	Johnson Apartments	1231 Harrison S.W.	1850	Vernacular
STA-78-16	Kallos Apartment	618 Cleveland Avenue S.W.	1880	Italian Villa
STA-143-16	Kallos Rooming House	602 Cleveland Avenue S.W.	1908	Queen Anne elements
STA-31-15	Kent Home	424 - 19th N.W.	1923	Georgian Revival
STA-71-16	Kerr Home/Apartments	221 High Avenue S.W.	1883	Queen Anne
STA-21-16	Kestek-Price Apartments	600 Fulton Road N.W.	1912	Queen Anne
STA-120-15	Kinley Nursing Home	1331 Market N.	1894	Queen Anne
STA-112-16	Ruth King Home	711 Cleveland Avenue S.W.	1912	Classic Revival
STA-15-14	Kolp Home	4207 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1812	Georgian Revival
STA-161-16	Kraus House	429 Fulton Road N.W.	1895	Eclectic
STA-74-12	Kyle Home	1409 Lawrence Road N.E.	1886	Queen Anne
STA-86-15	Lamielle Funeral Home	1353 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1894-95	Queen Anne
STA-20-14	Lanning Home	911 - 25th Street N.W.	1811	Log House
STA-30-17	Leprechaun Inn	2918 West Tuscarawas	1918	Beaux Arts
STA-123-15	Lindeman House	1611 Cleveland N.W.	1893	Eclectic
STA-116-15	Little Flower Medical Bldg.	205 - 15th Street N.W.	1913	Federal Revival
STA-160-12	Long Apartments	710-12 Third Street N.E.	1875	Italianate
STA-82-16	Logan House	2664 Cleveland Avenue S.	1870	Vernacular
STA-51-11	Martin Luther Church	701 Walnut Avenue N.E.	1893	Neo-Gothic
				Romano-Tuscan
STA-1-13	Lyon Home for the Aged	1612 Harrisburg Road N.E.	1880	Italianate
STA-63-11	Masonic Temple	836 Market Avenue N.	1925	Eclectic
STA-156-16	Mastella House	1227 Market Avenue S.	1860	Vernacular
STA-7-11	Henry McGee Sr. House	1103 Market Avenue S.	c. 1880	Colonial/Federal
STA-11-11	McGhee House	1107 Market Avenue S.	1860	Vernacular
STA-94-17	McGraw Home	2657 Bolivar Road S.W.	c. 1883-86	Vernacular
STA-142-16	McKinley Avenue Park	500 McKinley Avenue S.W.	c. 1815	19th C. cemetery site
STA-110-15	Mooney House	1535 Logan N.W.	1916	Federal Revival
STA-42-16	Morris Home	731 Cleveland Avenue S.W.	1865-76	Italianate
STA-103-16	Nelson Home	1202 - 4th Street N.W.	1895	Eastlake
STA-150-12	Noel Apartments	1902 - 3rd Street N.E.	1883	Victorian Gothic el.
STA-517-11	North Eastern Inc. Complex	900 block High S.W.	1883	Functional/Industrial
STA-121-15	Nupuf Home	1342 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1905	
STA-91-16	Osmundsen House	300 High S.W.	1868	Saltbox
STA-644-18	Parks Log House	4949 Cheyenne Street S.E., N. Ind.	c. 1809	Vernacular
STA-32-16	E. Parshall Home	123 High S.W.	1905	Classic Revival elem.
STA-81-12	Petraca House	1406 East Tuscarawas	1886	Italianate
STA-828-18	Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Faircrest west of Shepler Church	c. 1915	Village Gothic
STA-183-13	Rice Home	720 - 19th Street N.E.	1924	English Country Home
STA-40-13	Ridgecrest Nursing Home	117 - 7th Street N.E.	1920	Georgian Revival

CANTON

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-833-18	John Rohrig Farmhouse	4108 Sherman Church	c. 1886	Farm House Gothic
STA-14-14	Saikley House	2613 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1918	Federal Revival
STA-5-17	St. George's Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church	901 Dueber Avenue S.W.	1913	Eclectic
STA-144-12	St. George Syrian Orthodox Church	1118 Cherry Avenue N.E.	1922	
STA-129-14	St. Haralambos Greek Orthodox Church	251 - 25th Street N.W.	1918	Romanesque
STA-6-17	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	2427 West Tuscarawas	1928-32	Romanesque
STA-89-16	St. John's School & Rectory	627 McKinley N.W.	1898-1902	Gothic
STA-58-11	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	425-9 Cleveland Avenue S.W.	1923	Gothic Revival
STA-55-11	St. Peter's Catholic Church	720 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1875-1890	Gothic Revival
STA-77-16	Schaffner Home	739 Cleveland S.W.	1860	Italianate
STA-88-16	Shea House	530 - 6th Street N.W.	1850-1876	Italianate
STA-102-17	Shaheen House	3411 West Tuscarawas	1900	Queen Anne
STA-36-15	Shaheen Building	1401 Market North	1904	Colonial Revival
STA-37-15	Shaheen Apartments	1845 North Market	1918	Tudor
STA-90-17	Shaw House	2325 - 20th Street S.W.	1866	Vernacular
STA-98-16	Shorb House	416 Shorb Avenue N.W.	1817	Greek Revival
STA-153-12	Shurman Apartments	2527 East Tuscarawas	1876-96	Italianate
STA-93-16	Shiloh Baptist Church	700 South Market	1909	Romanesque
STA-137-16	Adkins Home	402 Newton N.W.	1887	Eclectic
STA-16-14	Allison Commercial Bldg.	2529 Cleveland N.W.	1922	Commercial
STA-152-12	Angelo House	1902-4th Street S.E.	1890	
STA-45-11	Arnold Funeral Home	817 North Market	1868	Romanesque elements
STA-52-11	Baers Office Building	320 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1922	Florentine Renaissance Revival
STA-73-12	Baird Home	1403 Lawrence Road N.E.	1883	Queen Anne
STA-99-16	Beardsley Home	505 Shorb N.W.	1902	Queen Anne
STA-114-15	Paul Belden Jr. Home	1428 Market North	1920	Eclectic - Georgian Influence
STA-126-15	Belden Home	225 - 21st N.W.	1923	Georgian Revival
STA-131-15	Billsee Apartments	1369 North Market	1885	Queen Anne influence
STA-135-13	Blackman House	2703 Mahoning N.E.	1898	Queen Anne
STA-136-17	Blend House	2428 West Tuscarawas	1898	Queen Anne
STA-28-17	Boger Apartments	2800 West Tuscarawas	1892	Queen Anne
STA-127-15	Bolot Apartments	135 -12th Street N.W.	1900-1904	Queen Anne
STA-67-11	Bonsall House	730 Walnut N.E.	1890	Colonial Revival
STA-173-16	Bowers Duplex	810 Third Street S.W.	c. 1870	Italianate

CANTON

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-2-17	Boyer Residence	1410 Navarre Road S.W.	1870-78	Italianate
STA-87-16	Broad Apartments	1005 West Tuscarawas	1883	Queen Anne
STA-174-16	Bryan House	912 Third S.W.	c. 1880	Victorian Gothic
STA-138-14	Buker Home	1809 Mount Vernon Blvd. N.W.	1847	Vernacular
STA-34-15	Canton Montessori School	125 - 15th Street N.W.	1913	Georgian Revival
STA-132-15	Smith Apartments	1625 Cleveland Avenue N.W.	1896	Eclectic
STA-139-16	Stevens Apartments	801 - 6th Street S.W.	1900	2nd Empire/Eclectic
STA-66-11	El Centro Building	424 North Market	1912	Eclectic
STA-159-12	Surmary House	403 Rowland N.E.	1880	Italianate
STA-41-16	Tolbert Apartments	402 High S.W.	1891	Eastlake
STA-106-16	Towne Realty Office	724 - 12th Street N.W.	1909	Classic Revival
STA-65-11	United National Bank	123 Central Plaza South	1921	Neo Classical
	Valley Chapel	Trump Avenue north of Georgetown	c. 1870	Vernacular
STA-147-12	Victory Economic Development Corporation Office	623 Rowland Avenue N.E.	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-10-17	Vogelgesang House	2316 West Tuscarawas	1897	Eastlake
STA-95-14	Warren Smith House	4430 Plain Center Road N.E.	c. 1850	Greek Revival
STA-9-17	Welch House	3519 - 11th Street S.W.	c. 1855	Greek Revival (alt.)
STA-118-15	Westlawn Cemetery	1919 - 7th Street N.W.	1859	
STA-85-17	White Oak Convalescent Home	3516 White Oak Drive S.W.	1888	Queen Anne
STA-96-12	Yoder House	1702 East Tuscarawas	1866	Italianate
STA-151-12	American Legion Post	1951 - 4th Street S.E.	c. 1880	High Victorian
				Italianate
STA-168-20	house	U.S. 30 east of Tyler	1875-1880	Vernacular
STA-182-13	house	2425 Mahoning Road N.E.	1908	Queen Anne

LOUISVILLE

Henry Loutzenheiser can be credited with founding Louisville. He purchased the abandoned quarter section of "Nimishilltown" in 1825 and built a two-story brick tavern, which became a popular stop for travelers. One of the Pennsylvania Germans that had settled near Harrisburg, Loutzenheiser teamed with Henry Fainot, a French Huguenot, to plat Louisville in 1834. The Huguenots, who originally called their town Beechland, played a prominent role in the early history of Louisville. A parish was established there in 1838 to serve these French Catholics.

Loutzenheiser chose the name "Lewisville" to honor his 11-year-old son, Lewis. The spelling was changed two years later to the present "Louisville" when it was discovered that there was another "Lewisville" in Monroe County.¹ The construction of The Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad through Louisville in 1852 brought other changes. The business center of town was shifted from Gorgas to Main street and 129 new lots were added to the village. The "downtown" relocation was the result of a compromise with the railroad company over the building of a railroad bridge.

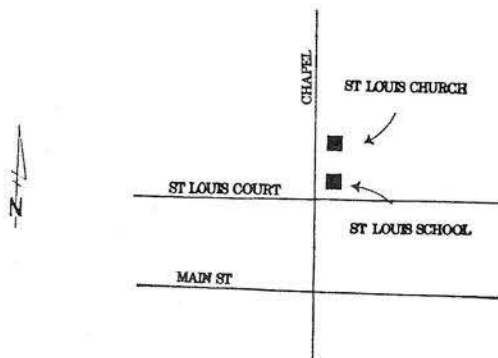
Retail trade has been more prominent than industrial growth in the development of Louisville. Of the few small manufacturers originating in the town, none grew substantially. Thus, the community's population expanded slowly, increasing from only 1,323 to 3,801 during the 60-year period between 1890 and 1950.² In a recent years, the population has more than doubled, with 8,000 persons recorded in the community by 1980.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story Vol. I, pp. 272-281.

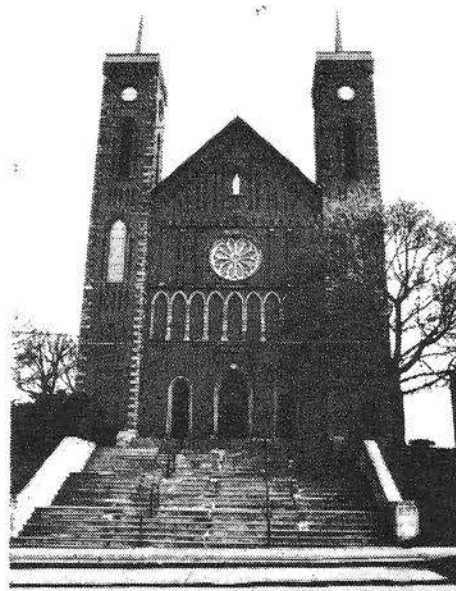
²Kenneth R. Smith, The Way It Was 1834-1975, pp. 130-131.

NAME: Historic: St. Louis Church

LOCATION: 300 North Chapel Street, Louisville, Ohio



Site 27



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1870-75

STYLE: High Victorian Gothic

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church is a rectangular brick building on a stone foundation, 60 feet wide and 130 feet long. Both corners of the facade have 100-foot high square twin towers with stone quoins. Lancet arches, stained glass, and louvered windows are featured on the towers. Gothic arch elements and slender copper spires, added in the 1950's, top the towers. At the center of the facade is a gothic arched main entrance. One of the arcades on the facade features a large circular rose window with tracery. The gable has an arched niche containing a marble statue of the patron saint, St. Louis. Lancet stained glass windows on the side are separated by stone and brick buttresses. The interior features arcaded side aisles with the arcade columns supporting the vaulted ceiling throughout. Internal supports of the columns are 125-foot tree trunks. Since 1904 many interior alterations have been made. Pine pews with delicate scrollwork and pointed arches on walnut arm rests are, however, original.

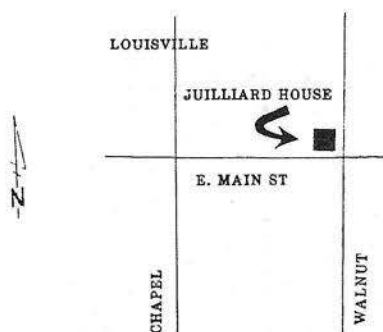
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

St. Louis Church symbolizes the French heritage of the city of Louisville. In 1826 a group of French Catholics emigrated to the United States and settled in Nimishillen Township where a new Catholic parish had been established. By 1881 several hundred French families were living in the area. Since the congregation outgrew an earlier church, Father Louis Hoffer designed a new church supposedly patterned after a small village cathedral in France. The interior was designed by Cleveland architect Frank Walsh. Construction began in 1870 and was completed in 1875. While interior changes have been significant, the exterior remains essentially as it was in 1875.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Kathleen Brady and David Simmons, Stark County Historical Society and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, December, 1978.

NAME: Historic: Juilliard House
Current: Juilliard Senior Center, Sponseller House
LOCATION: 523 East Main Street, Louisville, Ohio



Site 63



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1870-1880

STYLE:

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The two-and-one-half-story building is constructed of brick. The hip roof is of slate.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was the residence of Charles Louis Juilliard who was born in France in 1823. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1836, settling on a farm in Washington Township. After living in a variety of places in Ohio as well as in California, Charles finally settled in Louisville. The brother of Augustus L. Juilliard, who was the founder of the Juilliard School of Music, Charles had a variety of occupations, including farming and operating a woolen mill.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory, 7/28/78, #STA-191-6.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 378-380.

LOUISVILLE

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-747-6	Kandel House	520 East Main Street	c. 1925	Tudor/Norman Revival
STA-699-6	Kiko Property	Georgetown - .5 mi W of Parks	c. 1880 (1882)	Victorian Gothic/ Italianate
STA-656-6	Larson House	Paris - .5 mi E. of Meese	1851	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-180-6	Linerode Real Estate	100 East Main Street	1916	
STA-746-6	Louisville Post Office	504 East Main Street	1940	Late Georgian Revival
STA-748-6	Marks/Taylor Realty	517 East Main Street	1906	Colonial Revival
STA-171-6	Masonic Hall	225-31 East Main Street	c. 1880	High Victorian Italianate
STA-749-6	Meadows Property	507 East Main Street	c. 1910	Queen Anne
STA-174-6	Metzger's Hardware	204 East Main Street	c. 1880	Eclectic
STA-170-6	Mideastern Ohio Library	205 East Main Street	1870	Greek Revival elements
STA-173-6	Nees Pharmacy	126-136 East Main Street	c. 1879	High Victorian Italianate
TOT	STA-755-6	Nunzio's	c. 1875	Italianate
	STA-178-6	Nutrition Shop	1916	
	STA-735-6	Nimishillen Twp. School	c. 1870	Schoolhouse Gothic
	STA-166-6	Quinn's Tavern	c. 1870-80	Vernacular
	STA-176-6	Rae's Jewelry	c. 1920	Commercial
	STA-702-6	Sacred Heart of Mary Church	1876	Gothic Revival
	STA-734-6	Sacred Heart of Mary School		Vernacular Church Gothic
	STA-164-6	St. Joseph's Hospice	1866	
	STA-696-6	Sommer/Grubb Brewery Site	c. 1845	German Federal
	STA-172-6	Ten Pin Tavern	c. 1865	High Victorian Italianate
STA-704-6	Timperly House	Paris north of Columbus Rd.	c. 1850	Southern Federal
STA-167-6	Town Tavern	101 East Main Street	1843	Greek Revival
STA-752-6	Tri-State Carpet Building	207 East Main Street	c. 1925	20th C. Commercial
STA-701-6	Unkefer Feed Company	S.E. corner - Nickel Plate/Paris	c. 1890	Gothic Revival/ Italianate
STA-168-6	Value Mart	213-15 East Main Street		Italianate
STA-169-6	Village Pizza/Inn	109 East Main Street	1903	

LOUISVILLE

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-697-6	Zorger House	Georgetown east of RR tracks	c. 1880 (1892)	Italianate
STA-703-6	Warner House	8339 Paris	c. 1840-50	Federal
STA-707-6	Werner United Meth. Church	Werner Church south of Diamond	1848, 1906	Church Gothic
STA-700-6	Zorger House	Paris east of Columbus	c. 1850	Federal
STA-750-6	Zwick House	407 East Main	c. 1910	Queen Anne
	Stage Coach	8336 Paris	1834-35	Greek Revival
STA-706-6	Bavarian Gardens Site	Georgetown Rd. W. of Nickle Plate	c. 1930	Vernacular
STA-745-6	Bixler Law Building	E. Main east of Mill Street	c. 1885	Eastlake/ Victorian Gothic
STA-177-6	Chuck's Mens/Boys Fashions	220 East Main Street	1926	Commercial
STA-179-6	Dick's Bootery	226 East Main Street	1915	Commercial
STA-751-6	Edwards Building	413-419 East Main Street	c. 1885	High Victorian Gothic
STA-175-6	Elgendale Christian Supply	112 East Main	1949	Commercial
STA-753,4-6	Kagey Buildings	121, 125 East Main	1902, 1925	Commercial

MASSILLON

Four separate villages merged to create the city of Massillon: Kendal, Massillon, West Massillon, and East Brookfield.

The first settlement, Kendal, was platted in 1812 by Thomas Rotch, a Quaker from New England. Rotch visited Ohio in 1810 and decided to settle in the Big Sippo Creek Valley. He located Kendal on the State Road to Steubenville, about a mile east of the Tuscarawas River and seven miles west of Canton. The village was named for the manufacturing town of Kendal in northwestern England. Rotch and his wife, Charity, brought with them a herd of 400 merino sheep. In addition to introducing this line of sheep to the area, Rotch built a woolen mill along the creek and a frame house on the land, which was called Spring Hill farm.¹

James Duncan, a former sea captain from New Hampshire, settled in this community prior to 1821. In 1822, when the river reached flood stage, Duncan carried a load containing flour, bacon, potatoes, and whiskey, to Cincinnati via the river. Reportedly, Duncan walked back to Kendal because it was faster than coach travel at that time. His efforts paid off, since he received a much higher price for the goods at the distant market.²

Duncan founded the second village, which later gave its name to the entire community of Massillon. The settlement was on the river's east bank and was the first in Stark County to have a French influence. The town was named by Mrs. Duncan for John Baptiste Massillon, celebrated Roman Catholic French Bishop of the days of Louis XIV.³ Duncan played a role in routing the Canal through the village by encouraging the state to build the canal on lands he had purchased. Massillon was recorded in 1826, the same year the state contracted to build the canal through Stark County. Duncan, along with establishing the town, donated a third of his land to the state in exchange for the routing of the canal along the east bank of the Tuscarawas River.

The third settlement, established in 1831 on the west side of the river, took the name of West Massillon. Its founder was Judge William Henry, co-founder of Wooster. Judge Henry attempted to have the canal located west of the river, but was unsuccessful in his bid. This town was in Tuscarawas Township, which had been formed in 1810. Its 36 lots were connected by wooden bridge along Main Street (forerunner of Lincoln Way) to Massillon. Henry also laid out the fourth village, East Brookfield. He established this community about a mile west of West Massillon in 1835 to accommodate his mill, built to intercept wheat coming from the Mansfield area. Its neighbor, West Brookfield, had developed from a settlement, known as Winterville, which originated in 1809. This community, also known as Slussertown and Slusser's Tavern, was never recorded, but became a popular stop on the stagecoach line between Pittsburgh and Mansfield, because of its taverns. East Brookfield was devastated in 1900 when a fire destroyed 15 homes and 5 stables in less than two hours.

Because of its proximity to the Ohio and Erie Canal, Massillon became the largest and most prosperous of Stark County's settlements. By 1836, according to Heald in The Stark County Story, Massillon had 1,080 residents, while West Massillon recorded 210 persons and Kendal, 335. Statistics for East Brookfield were not included.

During the canal era, Massillon actually became the economic leader of the county. The booming trade center became known as the "wheat city" because of the amount of locally grown wheat shipped on the canal boats. Other industry was attracted here. First a rolling mill, which eventually failed but which paved the way for the subsequent steel industry. An iron company was formed in 1832.

Because of this prosperity, during the 1840s there was even talk about moving the county seat from Canton to Massillon. Canton's political hold, that had become well entrenched since the 1809 designation, triumphed. Bad roads which inhibited good attendance by Massillon residents at the Canton-based political meetings are also said to have been a factor.⁴

When Kendal and West Massillon were incorporated as part of Massillon in 1853, the Gazeteer of the United States described the community as being "...one of the most flourishing and inviting places in the interior of Ohio. It is the seat of a large commercial and manufacturing business, contains iron works, and flouring mills, extensive business blocks, good hotels, fine churches, a model school, splendid private residences and all the adornments of shrubbery, shade, and good taste which characterises an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous people."⁵

This canal-fed economic boom dried up with the coming of the railroad to Stark County. The canal was still hauling goods when the railroad reached Massillon. Competition with train shipment caused the eventual demise of the canal trade. The industrialization of the community continued, however, with the development of the C. Russell and Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, a company which was able to make the transition from canal to rail transportation. The C. M. Russell Company was established in 1842 and became one of the first industries from the area to tap the foreign market. The firm originally produced threshing machines and added reapers and mowers to the production line in 1865. By 1880, the plant covered seven acres and employed 425 persons; by 1909, the plant had spread over 21 acres.⁶

The company's greatest growth occurred under the management of J. Walter McClymonds, son-in-law of company founder and president, Nahum Russell. The McClymonds became a prominent Massillon family and built a stately mansion on Fourth Street, which was donated to the Massillon Woman's Club in 1919 after the death of Mr. and Mrs. McClymond. Competition with the International Harvester Company forced the closing of Russell and Company in 1942.⁷

Additional shifts in technology and consumer demands fostered the development of steel companies, with steel eventually becoming the city's major industry. The Massillon Board of Trade first encouraged the construction of a steel mill in 1909. Early Massillon steel producers included the Massillon Rolling Mill Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company (known as the Corns Works), the Central Steel Company, and the Massillon Union Drawn Steel Company. In 1926, the Central Alloy Steel Company was formed following the merging of two other Massillon firms. A series of additional mergers involving Central Alloy, as well as other companies, led to creation of the Republic Steel Corporation in 1930, an operation with plants in other parts of Ohio and in Pennsylvania and Michigan.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 115-120.

²Ruth Kane, Wheat, Glass, Stone, and Steel: The Story of Massillon (Massillon, Ohio: Bicentennial Sesquicentennial Committee of Massillon, Ohio, 1976), p. 28.

³Heald, pp. 138-148.

⁴James H. Stuckey, "The Formation of Leadership Groups in a Frontier Town: Canton, Ohio, 1805-1855" (Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1976), p. 103.

⁵John Hayward, A Gazeteer of the United States of America (Hartford, Connecticut: Case Tiffany & Co., 1853), p. 449.

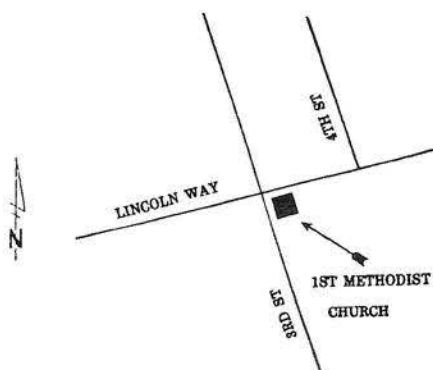
⁶Heald, op. cit., pp. 361-367.

⁷Kane, op. cit., p. 120.

NAME: Historic: First Methodist Episcopal Church

Current: First United Methodist Church

LOCATION: 301 Lincoln Way East, Massillon, Ohio



Site 28



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1892-93

STYLE: Romanesque Revival Style

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The church building is constructed of rock-faced ashlar in alternating narrow and broad courses. It is basically rectangular in plan. An "ell" on the southwest corner is defined at its corners by small "minaret" towers with conical roofs. There are four bays featuring round-arched windows separated vertically by downspouts and multiple roof gables. Rounded arches rise above windows and doorways. Also featured is a steeply pitched gabled roof and a tall conjoined square bell-clock tower and octagonal minaret on the northwest corner. Multiple open arches, a pyramidal roof, and ornate dentelated cornices with decorative stonework further distinguish the tower, which is visible from most of downtown Massillon.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The First United Methodist Church is an important local landmark. It was designed by Pittsburgh architect James P. Bailey and is one of the most fully developed examples of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture in downtown Massillon. The church building is representative of the most formative period in Massillon's development. Many of the homes in the Fourth Street Historic District also were constructed during the era, including some of similar style, such as the McClymond home (Five Oaks).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register Nomination by Jeff Brown, Regional Preservation Coordinator, 1985.

NAME: Historic: Fourth Street Historic District
LOCATION: Fourth Street between Federal and Cherry Street,
Massillon, Ohio

Site 29

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 19th and 20th Centuries

STYLE: Variety of Architectural Styles

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Fourth Street Historic District is a residential area of 30 homes along Fourth Street N.E. running between Federal Street and Cherry Street. Twenty-one of the homes are considered significant. The street is still surfaced in paving brick. Wrought iron fencing and ashlar walls also add character to the neighborhood. The homes on the east side of the street are built on a slope due to the topography. These structures are on larger lots and are of a more impressive scale than those on the west side where lot sizes are smaller and of lower elevation. The buildings, constructed randomly over a time span of nearly 100 years, represent a variety of architectural styles.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The district's significance is based on its representation of a variety of themes in 19th and 20th century architectural history. It traditionally has been the neighborhood of generations of Massillon's most prominent citizens. It also makes a structural statement about the economic development of the city of Massillon.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, June, 1980.

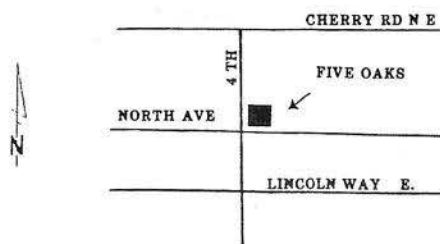


Included within the Fourth Street Historic District are several especially notable structures which have been identified as follows:

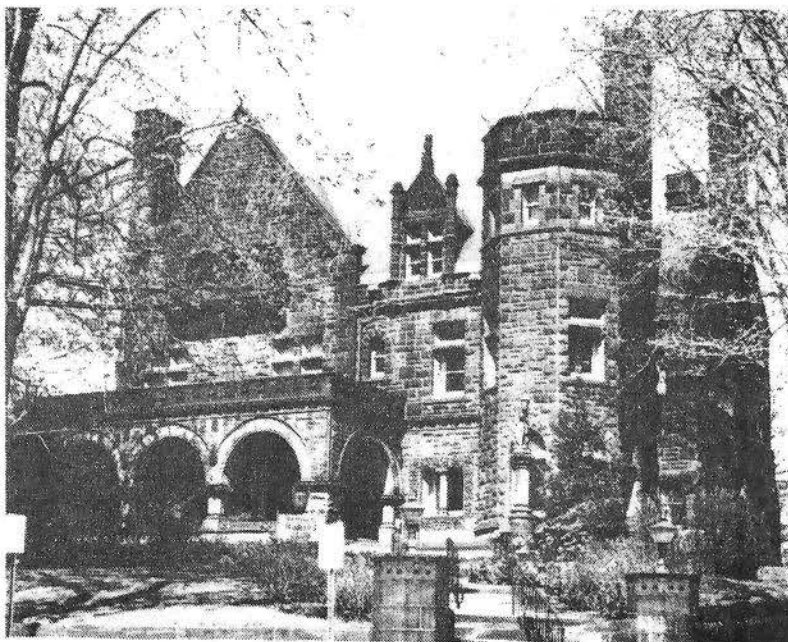
NAME: Historic: Five Oaks/J. Walter McClymond Residence

Current: Massillon Women's Club

LOCATION: 210 Fourth Street, Massillon, Ohio 44646



Site 29



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1894

STYLE: Richardsonian Romanesque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Five Oaks is a massive three-story mansion of rock-faced random ashlar with a steeply pitched hip roof of red slate. On the west facade is a porch designed with round arches supported by squat four-cluster columns. The round arch motif, a dominant element of the Romanesque style, is repeated in other first floor windows. A large gable rises above the porch; while on the southwest corner there is a three-story, octagonal turret displaying battlements, a motif repeated along the porch roof. Between the gable and the tower is a richly embellished dormer. The front entrance, located on the porch, has heavy double oak doors. To the south of the porch is a stone column supporting a stone lion holding a shield which displays a design of five oak trees, emblematic of the home's original name. Three chimneys dominate the south elevation. On the north elevation, a porte cochere shelters the centrally placed side entrance. On the east is a small gable, three wood-framed dormers on the third floor, and a prominent skylight that covers a glazed tile court with a Tiffany glass dome over the first floor billiards room. The third floor is a 45' x 40' ballroom with a galleried musicians' stand.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

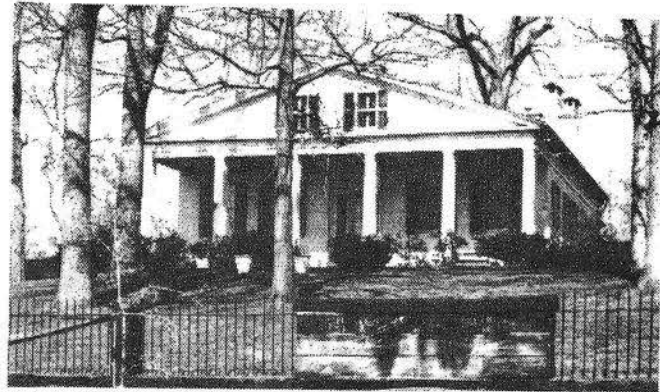
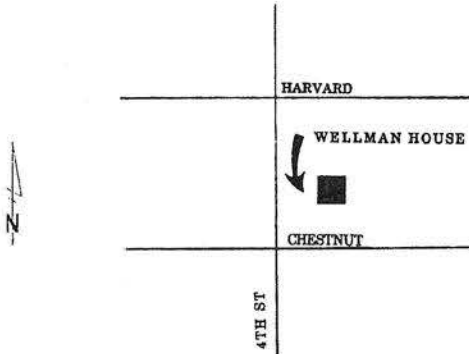
J. Walter McClymond (1842-1912) was president of Russell and Company and the Russell Engine Company, as well as president of the Merchant's National Bank of Massillon, which he organized and established in 1890. In 1870 McClymond married Flora Russell, daughter of Russell and Company's president, Nahom S. Russell. From 1872 until 1888 McClymond advanced in the company from bookkeeper to partnership, secretary and treasurer, and finally, president. A prominent businessman, McClymond also was president of the Massillon Electric Light Company and the Brown Lumber Company. He was an ardent Republican and in 1888 was a presidential elector for Benjamin Harrison. He also was a long-time friend of William McKinley. The McClymonds lived in three different corner homes at the intersection of Prospect and North Street. When first married they took up residence with his wife's parents, the Russells, on the southeast corner and subsequently built a home on the northwest corner. Ten years later, Five Oaks was constructed on the northeast corner of the street. Five Oaks was designed by prominent Cleveland architect Charles F. Schweinfurth who designed many mansions on Cleveland's Euclid Avenue. Built of stone from the Everhard Quarry in Massillon, Five Oaks cost \$200,000. In the spring of 1900 McClymond's daughter Edna was married in the home with more than 400 guests attending, including President and Mrs. McKinley. The residence was donated in 1920 to the women of Massillon by Mrs. Arvine Wales (Edna McClymond) and Mrs. Leslie Maitland (Ruth McClymond). The Massillon Women's Club was founded in 1919 by women who were Red Cross workers during World War I. Much of the furniture used by the McClymonds also was donated.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

1. Style from other sources - Jeff Brown.
2. National Register nomination by Carolyn C. Clark, member of the Board of Trustees of the Massillon Women's Club, May, 1972.
3. E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II

NAME: Historic: Hiram Wellman House

LOCATION: 414 Fourth Street N.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 29

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1838

STYLE: Greek Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This house features six square columns along a full gallery extending across the front brick facade. The columns support an entablature and clapboard pediment. Pilasters frame the entry as do shuttered 8/8 windows. A two-story hipped roof clapboard wing extends from the northeast corner of the main section of the home, while another porch runs the length of the rear elevation. The house has a gabled roof and four wall chimneys with battlements.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

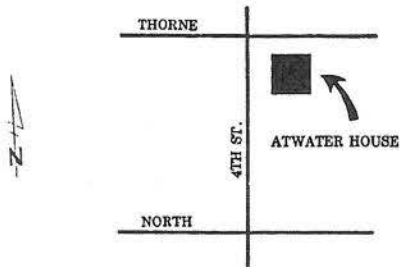
The Wellman house is significant because of its Greek Revival style. This stately residence was built as a mansion by Hiram Wellman, a grain merchant who made his fortune shipping on the Ohio and Erie Canal.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination of Fourth Street Historic District

NAME: Historic: Atwater House

LOCATION: 220-222 Fourth Street N.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 29



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1865

STYLE: Greek Revival with Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick structure has two Italianate styled wings built on either side of a Greek Revival styled main structure. The wings are two-story while the central block is two and a half stories.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

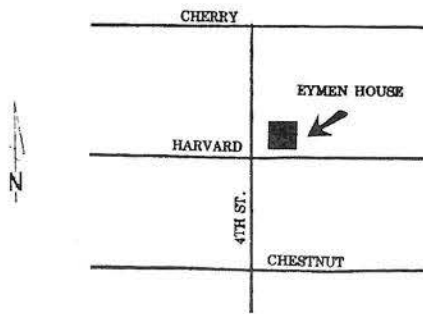
This was the home of the Atwater twins Joshua and David, founders of the Atwater/Steese Paper Mill.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination of the Fourth Street Historic District.

NAME: Historic: Henry Eymen House

LOCATION: 506 Fourth Street N.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 29



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1922

STYLE: Georgian Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Eymen house is a Georgian-styled home of yellow brick. It has a gabled roof with three hipped dormers, gable light framing the chimney on the south elevation, double-hung 6/6 shuttered windows and a covered entry featuring Ionic columns, fanlight, and sidelights.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

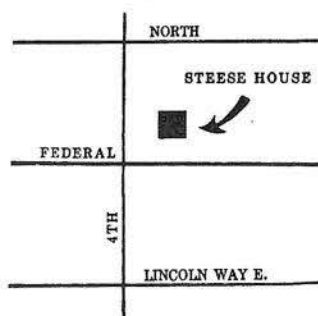
The home is representative of an early 20th Century Revival style.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination of Fourth Street Historic District

NAME: Historic: Charles Steese House

LOCATION: 107-109 Fourth Street N.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 29

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1884-5

STYLE: Romanesque Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Steese house is a Romanesque Revival building featuring a monumental castle-like design with a three-story tower, a carved Dutch parapet, a hipped dormer and a pedimented entry porch. The building is constructed of stone, with several carved stone belt courses. A variety of window types and shapes are used, including stained-glass sashes and multi-faceted lights.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was built for Charles Steese, a prominent Massillon banker and director of the Atwater/Steese Papermill. It also is important for its Romanesque Revival architectural styling by John Meinhart.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination of the Fourth Street Historic District.

Other significant Fourth Street structures:

T. H. Russell House 107 Fourth Street N.E.	(1882) Eclectic
Albrecht/Leonard House 121 Fourth Street N.E.	Queen Anne/Eastlake
Nahom Russell House 120 Fourth Street N.E.	Italianate
McClymonds/Russell House 207-13 Fourth Street N.E.	Queen Anne/Eastlake
Albert Coleman House 225 Fourth Street N.E.	20th Century Revival
Jesse Pitts House 309 Fourth St. N.E.	20th Century Revival
I. M. Taggart House 303-5 Fourth Street N.E.	Vernacular
Humberger House 325 Fourth Street N.E.	Vernacular
Bessie Skinner House 405 Fourth Street N.E.	20th Century Revival
Leighley House 415-17 Fourth Street N.E.	Altered Italianate

NAME: Historic: Massillon Cemetery Building

LOCATION: 1827 Erie Street South, Massillon, Ohio



Site 30



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1879

STYLE: Richardsonian Romanesque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 2 1/2-story building is constructed of monochromatic coursed rock-faced ashlar originally buff in color, but now considerably darkened with soot. It was constructed for use as the centerpiece for the Protestant Cemetery. Paired double-hung windows feature segregating brackets and rose-tinted glass transoms. The roof is covered with hexagonal slate tiles. It is gabled in the foremost section and hipped in the cross section. On the front of the building is a stone-faced parapet with trefoil carvings and there are smaller gables with parapets on the east and west faces. On the front bay is a raking cornice and on the east and west bay over two entry porches is a semi-modillioned cornice. The entry is through either corner of the building with both entryways featuring pointed arches and metal Corinthian columns on stone pedestals. The building includes a two-store apartment for an office, a chapel, and a board meeting room.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Massillon Cemetery building is significant since it combines elements of the typical Romanesque Revival style for public buildings with the Richardsonian Romanesque residential style found elsewhere in Massillon. The cemetery land itself was donated by J. Walter McClymonds, the prominent Massillon business man who also had "Five Oaks" constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Buried here is General Jacob Coxey, a Massillonian who became nationally known as the populist organizer of "Coxey's Army" which marched on Washington in 1894 and 1914 on behalf of the unemployed.

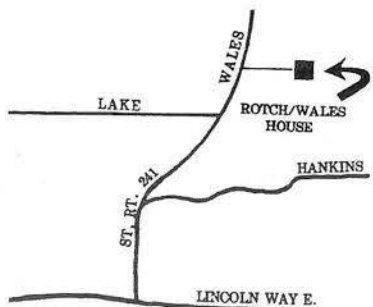
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, District Historic Preservation Officer, June, 1980.

NAME: Historic: Rotch/Wales House

Current: Spring Hill

LOCATION: Wales Avenue, east of the intersection of Lake



Site 31



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1821-1824

STYLE: Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Rotch/Wales House is a Kendal brick farmhouse with white clapboard siding. The building measures 80 feet in length. The foundation is cut from stone obtained from the farm. The west wing of the house was added in 1831 and a screened-in porch was built onto the same wing in 1920. Joists and studs are of sawn oak. Interior alterations included adding bathrooms. The original kitchen was in the basement, where the fireplace and bake oven are still intact. A large dining room upstairs has since been partitioned for a kitchen to replace the basement facility. Also located on the property are a smoke house, stone spring house, and a wool house, all in good repair

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Thomas and Charity Rotch were New England Quakers who, because of Mrs. Rotch's poor health, moved west to a milder climate. Rotch was a merchant who operated a woolen factory and raised purebred Spanish merino sheep. The couple settled in Ohio in October of 1811 in the valley of Sippo Creek. Thomas Rotch laid out the village of Kendal, now part of Massillon. Rotch had his flock of 400 merino sheep sent over the mountains to Ohio by Arvine Wales. In the 1820's there were three large sheep ranches located between Canton and Massillon and Massillon had several woolen mills. After living in a log cabin in Kendal, the Rotches built Spring Hill, designed by Jehial Fox, in 1821. Escaping slaves were harbored in the home as early as 1821. Thomas died in 1823. When Charity died a year later, she left \$20,000 to establish a school for indigent children. Arvine Wales purchased the homestead and 60 acres from the Rotch heirs in 1831. Prior to this the Rotch property and the community of Kendal had been an unsuccessful experiment at Socialism where property was community owned and operated for common profit. Spring Hill is the earliest home of significance in Massillon, and much of the community's history has been traced through information found in the old wool house of the Rotch-Wales families.

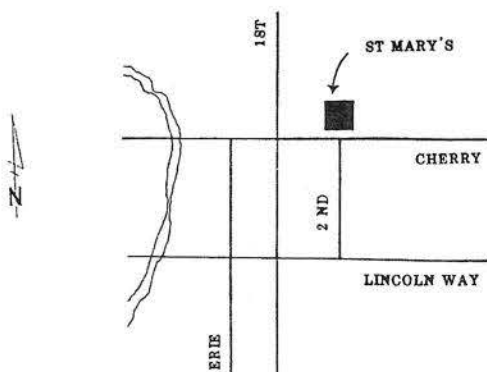
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination prepared by Mary M. Merwin, Secretary, Massillon Museum Foundation, Inc., January 27, 1971.

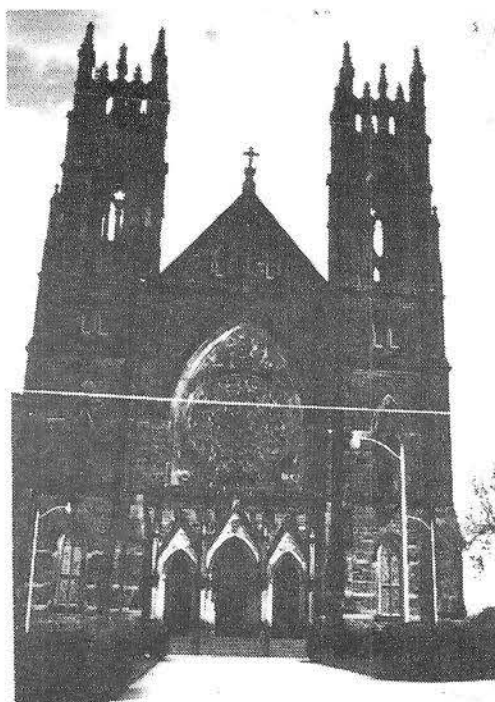
NAME: Historic: The Catholic Church of St. Mary, Mother of God

Current: St. Mary's Church

LOCATION: 206 Cherry Street N.E., Massillon Ohio 44646



Site 32



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1875-1905

STYLE: High Victorian Gothic

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

St. Mary's is constructed of rusticated Massillon sandstone. The 185' x 85' rectangular building has a steeply pitched gable roof surmounted in front by a Latin cross. Twin corner towers have niches containing statues at the second story level, above lancet stained glass windows, and are crested by small studded spires with finials. The towers flank three Gothic arched main doorways, above which is a large arched panel containing a circular stained glass window.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

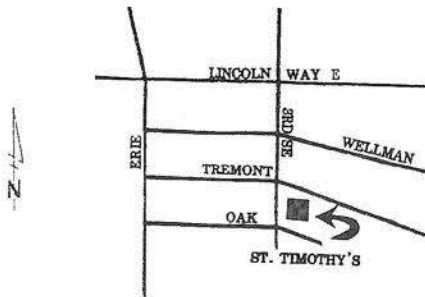
Irish and German Catholics who settled in Massillon formed the parish in 1839. Much anti-Catholic sentiment in Massillon culminated in the burning of the early church in 1852. The Irish (English-speaking) part of the congregation separated when the church was rebuilt, and by 1875 the German congregation had outgrown the rebuilt building. A new church, the present St. Mary's, was built on the same site. Leon Beaver, a Dayton architect for the firm of Beaver and Butt, designed the Victorian Gothic church. Financial difficulties prevented the church from being finished as planned. The first mass was held in the church in 1880, even though the church was still unfinished. The church was dedicated in 1892, but one of the towers was not finished until 1905.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

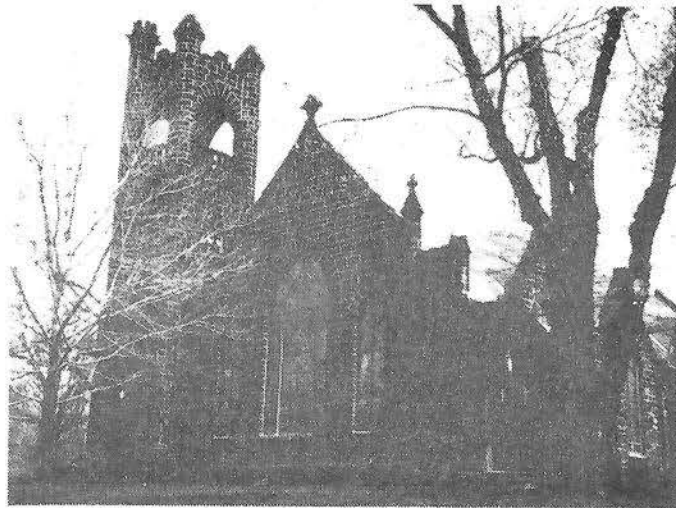
National Register nomination by Gervis Brady of the Stark County Historical Society and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, February 6, 1979.

NAME: Historic: St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church

LOCATION: 226 Third Street S.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 33



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1892-3; additions 1953/60's

STYLE: Gothic, designed by New York architect Arthur B. Jennings

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

St. Timothy's Church is constructed of rock faced gray sandstone block with a rectangular main block, a side chapel, and a large rear addition completed in 1953. A brick kitchen area was constructed between the sanctuary and this addition during the 1960's. The primary feature of the main building and chapel are the square corner towers. The main tower is three stories high with double door entrances featuring pointed arches. Louvered Gothic openings are found above the doors. It also has an open Gothic arch belfry with stone railings. Steeply inclined gable slate roofs are on all three main portions of the structure. While the main church and chapel are single story, the rear addition is one and a half stories. The main gable has small side turrets, a cross finial at the peak, and a large Gothic arched stained glass window flanked by smaller windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

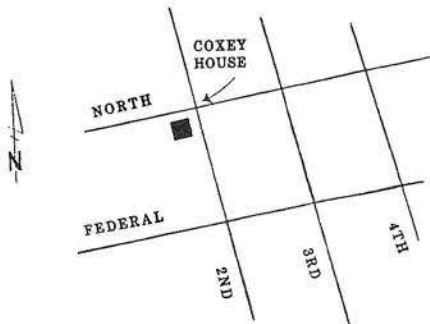
St. Timothy's is the first church organized in Massillon. It is located on land that James Duncan, city founder, set aside as a place for worship. The church is one of the principal buildings of Arthur B. Jennings and an example of the Gothic style. It includes several glass windows from the Tiffany studios. Louis Tiffany was renowned at the turn of the century for his glass artwork which featured his own "favreile" method of glass staining. The windows in the church are signed and documented as Tiffany's and titled "The Annunciation to the Virgin," "A Landscape," "The Lord is my Shepherd," and "The Architect Group." Jennings was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and was active in designing residential structures in Manhattan during the 1880's before specializing in church architecture.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Michael Murphy and David Simmons of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, December, 1978.

NAME: Historic: Jacob Coxey House

LOCATION: 121 Second Street N.E., Massillon, Ohio



Site 64



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1890

STYLE: Eclectic Victorian

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 2 1/2-story frame clapboard home has been altered since its original construction. The building features a front porch with fluted columns and a porch cornice with modillions and dentils. Above the second story is a projecting cornice with paired brackets.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is significant for its association with former owner "General" Jacob S. Coxey. Coxey was an outspoken political figure who managed to win only one election, that of mayor of Massillon in 1931. Ten other campaigns for political offices, ranging from governor, U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator, and President, were unsuccessful. Born in Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1854, Coxey came to Massillon at aged 24 and operated a quarry there for 33 years. A champion of lost causes, he changed political parties often. At various times he was a member of all the parties of his era from Greenback to Populist to Republican. Coxey became nationally famous for leading a march of the unemployed to Washington in 1894 to promote his idea that the government should hire unemployed men to build a network of good roads throughout the United States. He also went to protest the Federal Reserve Act. Once in Washington, Coxey was arrested and fined for trespassing on the grass and spoiling shrubbery on the U.S. Capitol grounds. In 1914, Coxey returned with "Coxey's Army" where he spoke from the steps of the Capitol.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

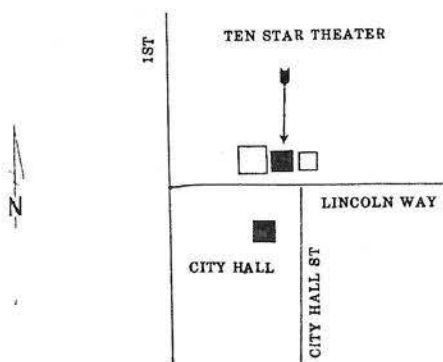
Ohio Historic Inventory by Mary L. Reeb #STA-840-10.

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. II, pp. 136-147.

NAME: Historic: Lincoln Theater

Current: Ten Star Theater

LOCATION: Lincolnway East, Massillon, Ohio



Site 65



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1925

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The two-story building is constructed of brick with terra cotta facing. It is constructed with a steel frame and flat roof. Features include dentelated cornice and garland detail on the second story front facade. The building has a marquee and the original interior ticket booth.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building, designed by Guy Tilden and son for use as a movie theater, was later altered to conform to other Warner Brothers franchised theaters. Located on the site of the former James Duncan home, it is the last remaining active theater in downtown Massillon.²

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory by M. Reeb #STA-844-10

²Ibid.

NAME: Historic: Hospital Building: Massillon State Hospital

Current: Hall Building: Massillon State Hospital

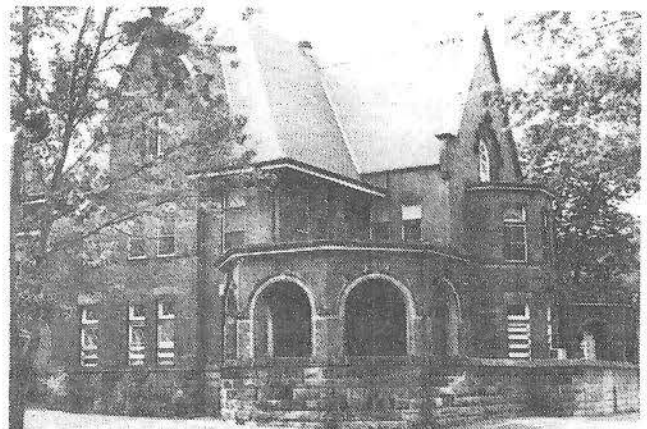
LOCATION: Massillon State Hospital, Erie Street and U.S. Route 21
Massillon, Ohio



Site 66



HALL BUILDING *



COTTAGE A *

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1898

STYLE: Chateausque

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Hall Building is a massive brick and stone structure of the Chateausque style with Gothic and Classical detailing, built as three main projections connection by colonnades. Six turrets are incorporated into the building's design. Two turrets flank the central entry area while the others are located at each corner of the building. Other features of the building are a steep roof, sash windows with transoms, tall chimneys, dormers, and gables. The central entranceway is styled with a triple arch.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building was constructed as the hospital building of what was originally called the Eastern Ohio Asylum for the Insane. The State of Ohio authorized the hospital in March of 1892 when William McKinley was governor. McKinley helped to change the site of the hospital, which opened in 1898, the same year the Hall Building was completed. The hospital is the best surviving example in Ohio of the cottage plan design for a state institution. It was designed by the architectural firm of Yost and Packard.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Wesley Shaub, Stark Preservation Alliance, 1986.

Massillon

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-842-10	Beck House	S.W. corner - Fourth/LincolnWay	c. 1840 (1842)	Greek Revival
STA-841-10	First Church Christ Scientist	N.E. corner Third/LincolnWay	c. 1870	Italianate/Second Emp
123 STA-843-10	Massillon Depot	Between Erie and Penn	c. 1860	Vernacular
STA-268-10	McClellan House	721 Lincoln Way	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-802-10	Albrecht House	121 Fourth N.E.	1882-85	Queen Anne/Eastlake
STA-643-10	Finefrock House	514 Fourth N.E.	1925	Greek Revival

NORTH CANTON

New Berlin was the first village to be laid out in Plain Township. While the land was purchased in 1806 by Willaman, it was not until 25 years later that the plat was recorded. Twenty-three lots were laid out along a north-south road between Akron and Canton. Since this road followed an earlier pathway, the lots were not oriented in a perfect square, as were those settlements plotted along section lines. Another 100 new lots were added to the village about 1836.

Although a railroad did not cross directly through the center of this community, the Valley Railroad line did pass to the west of the village. In the 1880s a lumber yard located adjacent to the railroad station on Portage Street and several homes were built in the area. Most of the growth, however, occurred within the village, partly due to the success of the Hoover Tannery, forerunner of the Hoover Company. William Hoover, in order to be competitive with other producers of horse collars and saddles, increased production and reduced costs. By 1894 there were 55 employees in the business.

Along with the growing leather industry, New Berlin also profited from the Interurban Electric Car Company line which connected the town with Canton in 1901 and Akron a few years later. This provided easier movement of people and freight. This increased activity brought growth and New Berlin incorporated in 1905 with 865 residents.

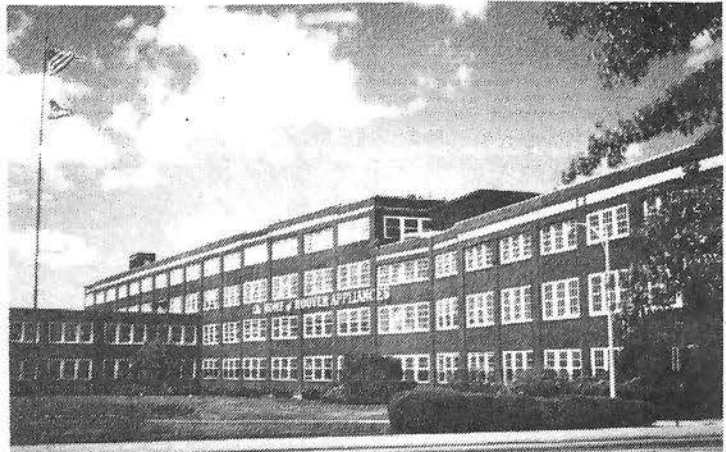
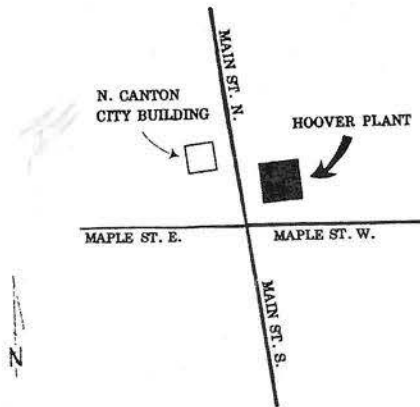
Anti-German sentiment associated with World War I prompted townspeople to change the name to North Canton in 1917. By that time the Hoover Company was already marketing a new product, the suction sweeper, or vacuum cleaner as they are called today. The invention of the household appliance came at an opportune time to interest "Boss" Hoover, who saw the age of the automobile ruining his leather goods market. As a way to keep in touch with sweeper salesmen scattered across the country, Hoover staged meetings for sales managers. By 1921 these sales meetings had become a big event complete with parades through town and tents on the Hoover farm east of town for 300 salesmen. The Hoover Company, which has its worldwide headquarters in North Canton, continues to be a vital force in this community.

Ruth Harpold Basner, The North Canton Heritage, Vol. I 1805-1940, pp. 1-184.

Stark County Bicentennial Committee, The Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. II, pp. 29-30.

NAME: Historic: Hoover Plant

LOCATION: northeast corner of Portage and West Main Street
North Canton



Site 67

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1916

STYLE: Industrial Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick three-story building that formed the original factory building is now the southwest corner of the present Hoover factory building. Several later additions have continued the architectural style of the original 1916 structure.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

On this site once stood the Hoover leather goods and harness factory. With the arrival of the automobile, however, the Hoover family realized that a change in their product line was necessary. J. M. Spangler's invention of the vacuum cleaner resulted in the switch to the manufacture of sweepers. The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company began in 1908 and maintained the name until 1922 when it shortened its name to the Hoover Company. The first section of the current Hoover plant was constructed in 1916. The plant was enlarged in 1918 and by that time 79,000 cleaners a year were being produced. Hoover is one of the largest producers of vacuum cleaners in the world today.

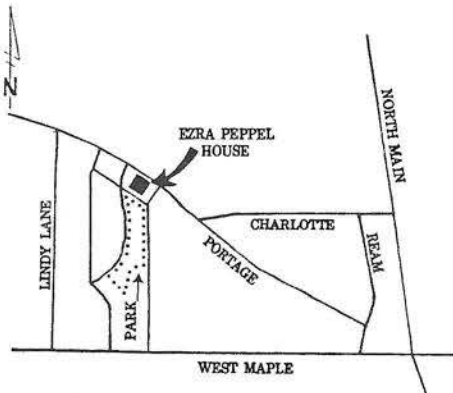
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story Vol. III, pp. 123-137.

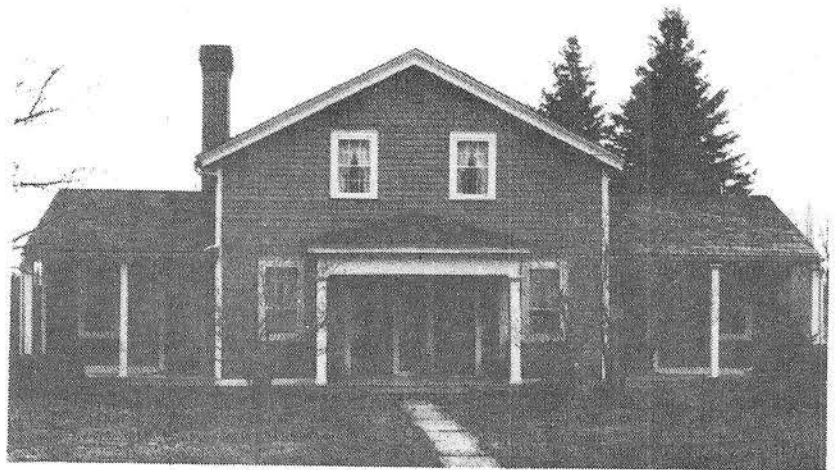
NAME: Historic: Ezra H. Peppel House

Current: Wechter House

LOCATION: 730 Portage Street N.W., North Canton, Ohio



Site 68



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1841

STYLE: Reflects German immigrant influences

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The wood frame house features a two-story center section with a wood shingled gable roof. Single story wings extend off both sides of the house. Each wing has a separate door and porch. The center section has two separate entrances, as well as a porch. First floor windows are double-hung sash with 9/6 lights and windows on the second story are 6/6. Although there was a garage and room added to the rear of the house in 1976, the windows and styling of the original structure have been duplicated. With the exception of the addition, all windows are original, as is most of the glass. The interior has original wood floors and wainscoting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

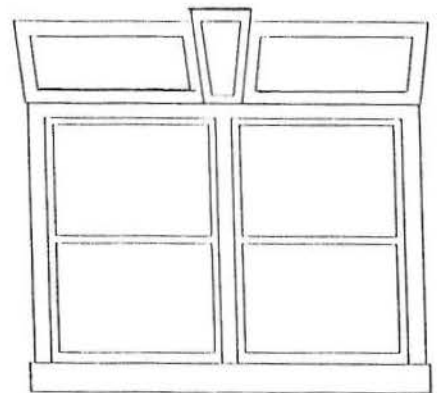
The home was built by Ezra Peppel, who moved with his family to Plain Township in 1825. Peppel purchased approximately 100 acres of land and constructed the farmhouse in 1841. The house remained in the Peppel family until 1870 when it was purchased by George Donner. He farmed the tract until the 1920s, when the land was subdivided. The house, now near the center of the city, remains basically as designed with only a few alterations.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Conversation with Gary Wechter, property owner, June 2, 1986.

North Canton Area

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-813-3	Ralph Miller Home	312 W. Maple	c. 1880	
	H. Ream House	S.W. corner - 44th/Harrison	c. 1845	Federal
	Charles Rohr House	5200 Portage N.W.	c. 1840	Log farm house
	St. Paul's Catholic Church	241 S. Main Street	1910	Romanesque
	St. Paul's Rectory	241 S. Main Street	1910	
	St. Paul's Catholic School	303 S. Main Street	1920; 1955; 1962	
	St. Paul's Steiger Center	307 S. Main Street	c. ???	Greek Revival



Northeastern Stark County

LAKE TOWNSHIP

Lake Township, originally part of Plain Township, was established within its present day boundaries in June, 1816. This rapidly developing township has five villages: Aultman, Cairo, Greentown, Hartville, and Uniontown. One of the county's richest agricultural areas, the township is thought to have been named for Congress Lake.

Fur trading of beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, bear, deer and wolf pelts was a profitable business in the early days. The area's fertile land also attracted homesteaders. One of the earliest settlers was Conrad Brumbaugh, who built on the eastern shore of Congress Lake. By 1830 the demand for lumber to build barns and houses prompted the opening of saw mills. There also were numerous grist mills in operation.

Greentown, the first village in the township, had a plat identical to that of East Sparta. The village was recorded in 1816 by Peter Dickerhoof and Henry Wise. Ten weeks later, Uniontown was platted by Elias Brenner and Thomas Albert.

Hartville was settled in the early 1800s by John Houghton, Joseph Brown, and Peter Shellenberger, among others, but was not recorded until 1851. Houghton opened a general store in 1830. John Morehart's tavern started serving customers in 1838. Hartville also is known as the birthplace of Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, at one time executive assistant to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld.

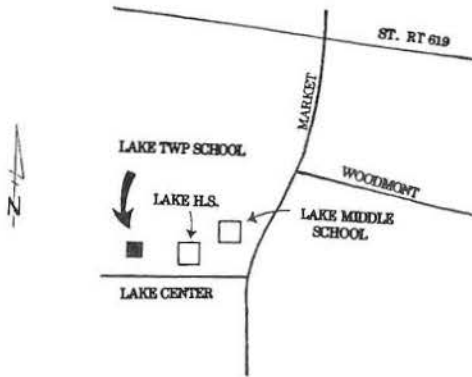
The C. Aultman and Company, manufacturer of reapers, began in Lake Township. The firm later moved to Canton and became a leading producer of farm implements.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. I, pp. 82-93, 204, 424, 432.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 82-85.

NAME: Historic: Lake Township School
Current: Lake Board of Education (office and storage)

LOCATION: 1101 Lake Center Street, Uniontown, Ohio



Site 34



DATE CONSTRUCTED: circa 1850

STYLE: Vernacular with Greek Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Lake School building is a simple brick, one-story rectangular structure with a gable roof of standing seam metal. It has a wide cornice and frieze boards. An entrance at the south gable end is protected by a more recently constructed gable-roofed porch. The building rests on a cut stone foundation and has stone quoins one third of the way up the sides. Frame additions made to the building after 1900 have since been removed.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This remaining example of a one-room schoolhouse was the original township school for 50 years. After the Hartville School was built in the 1920's the township school building was used for a harness shop and an Amish casket manufacturing site. The Board of Education undertook restoration of the building to preserve it as an element of the school district's history.

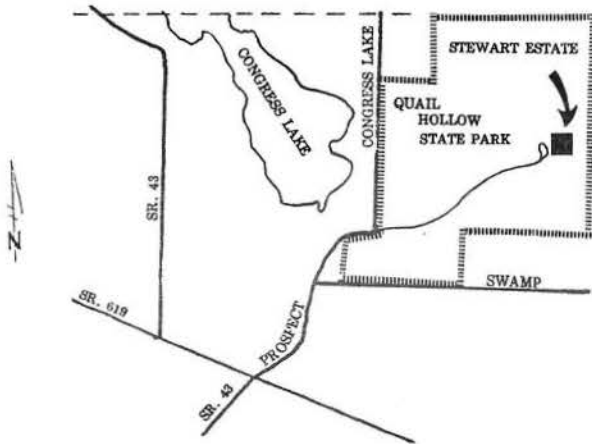
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Edward L. Shultz, Superintendent, Lake Local Board of Education, January, 1976.

NAME: Historic: Harry Bartlett Stewart Property

Current: Quail Hollow State Park

LOCATION: 13340 Congress Lake Road, Hartville, Ohio (Lake Township)



Site 35

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1838, 1929

STYLE: Eclectic with Greek Revival Elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Stewart property is a complex of framed clapboard buildings on a 700-acre site. It was acquired by the State of Ohio in 1975 and is being developed as a state park. The main house of the estate is an adaptation of an earlier rural house of a type commonly found in the Lake Township area. Stewart used the existing farmhouse, built in 1838, and designed his home incorporating this earlier structure as the southeast wing of the present mansion. It possesses Greek Revival qualities with corner pilasters and heavy entablatures with gable-end returns. The east facade has been altered and extended to form a solarium with multiple lights. There is a second solarium on the lower level of the southwest elevation. The front or northeast facade features successive gable-end oriented wings linked by a north/south oriented central block. Gabled dormers with Greek Revival features project from the entablatures of the main block on the west elevation and from several of the wings. Windows on the first two stories are 6/6 or 9/9 double-hung, generally with shutters. Entryways have covered and semi-arcaded porches. Several entries have multi-lighted French doors while one features classical pilasters and sidelights.

Harry Bartlett Stewart Property (Quail Hollow State Park), continued

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home is an unusual architectural style since it adapted a 19th-century building style into a 1920s country estate. At the time it was fashionable for the wealthy to build Tudor, Norman, or other Revival-style homes. Stewart instead chose a design based on the style of homes more common to the local area. The estate is outside the southern boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve Lands, where Vernacular-Greek Revival styles were more common. Stewart bought the farmstead from the Conrad Brumbaugh family, Germans who had settled in the area in the 1830's. The original Brumbaugh farmhouse, built in 1838, was expanded as part of the Stewart estate design. Stewart began his career as a railroad man with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. He studied law and directed the railroad aspects of McKinley's front porch campaign in 1898. While practicing law he became involved in what was to become the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railroad. In 1912, he became president of this railroad and in 1921 moved the company's general offices to Akron. The railroad business grew into a profitable venture, enabling Stewart to become a wealthy man who could afford such an estate.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, July, 1981.

HARTVILLE

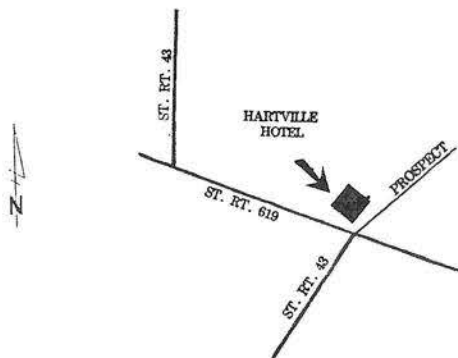
Hartville allegedly was named by combining the names of two early settlers in that area -- John Morehart and John Willis ("ville" being the Pennsylvania Dutch version of Willis. Mr. Willis was the first postmaster; Mr. Morehart, who had arrived about 1818, built a log hotel on the north side of the square between 1829-1838. The Wild Boar tavern, which appeared on the site of the present Pantry Restaurant in the 1820's, was a stagecoach stop and, between 1830-60, a station on the underground railroad. Another early settler, Conrad Brumbaugh, located on the eastern shore of Congress Lake about 1820.

In those early years of settlement, before Hartville was officially recorded in 1851, the post office was located in the general store. Serving the religious needs of the community was the Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church, established in 1846. The Lutheran and German congregations separated in 1872 -- the Lutherans erected their own church two years later; the Reformed congregation purchased the structure that had housed the Methodist Church. The Christ E & R congregation built a new church in 1926.

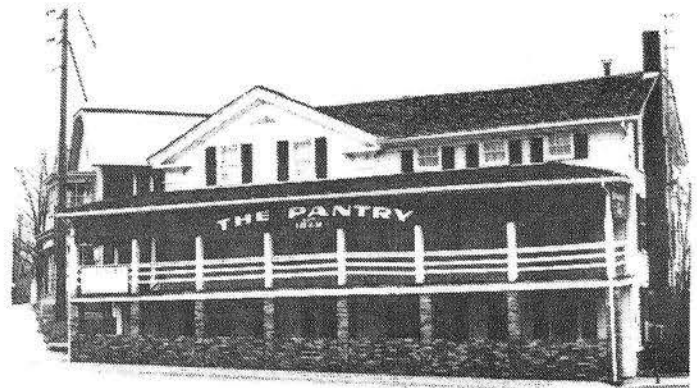
Among the eminent townspeople hailing from Hartville was Dr. Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 424-432.

NAME: Historic: Hartville Hotel
Current: Pantry Restaurant
LOCATION: 101 North Prospect, Hartville, Ohio



Site 36



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1829-1895

STYLE: Log

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Hartville Hotel is a two-and-a-half-story L-shaped building with a gambrel roof, low stone foundation, weather-board walls and a second story porch. The building has an outside end chimney on the north side. The building presently houses a restaurant and kitchen, a community meeting facility on the second floor, and on the third floor, the residence of the restaurant owners.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

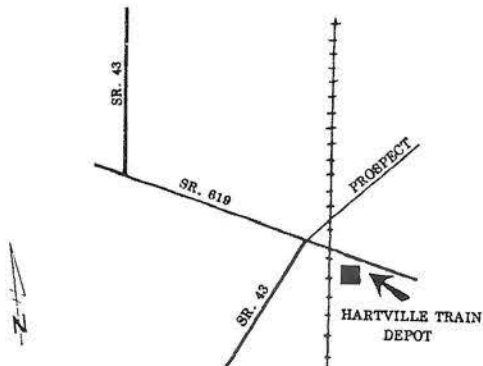
The hotel is the oldest building in the community. Its location at the village crossroads emphasizes the role of this landmark over the years as a tavern, stage coach stop, lodging house, livery stable, an underground railroad station, a private residence, restaurant, and meeting place for local civic organizations. The building is constructed primarily of logs hewn from area forests. Remodeling has covered up evidence of this log construction which remains intact.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by James A. McPherson III of the Heritage Committee, Hartville Bicentennial Committee, October, 1979.

NAME: Historic: Hartville Train Depot

LOCATION: Edison Road (State Route 619) and railroad tracks, Hartville



Site 69



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1870

STYLE: Gothic elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The train depot, built by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, is of single-story frame construction. The walls are board and batten; the gable roof is now covered with asbestos shingles. Featured in the simple structure are roof overhangs and one polygonal bay.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Typical of a village railroad passenger depot, once a common part of most communities, this train depot is preserved through adaptive re-use, featuring small specialty shops. With modern railroad passenger service and routes now greatly restricted, small community train depots are rapidly disappearing.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form by M. Reeb, June, 1981. #STA-758-4.

Hartville and LAKE TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-730-4	Alspach/Shaffer House	N.W. corner - Cleveland/Perrydale	c. 1840	German Federal
STA-719-4	Bixler Farmhouse	10215 Middlebranch	c. 1880	Italianate/Victorian Gothic
STA-718-4	Brown/Brumbaugh House	Kent Ave. south of Nimishillen Ch.	c. 1825	Log vernacular
STA-715-4	Brown/Machamer House	Kent Ave. south of Tonawanda	c. 1840	Greek Revival
STA-720-4	Browand Farmhouse	Wright - .5 mi W. of Wagner	c. 1840	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-721-4	Brumbaugh House	N.E. corner - Lake Center/Market	c. 1850	German Federal
STA-716-4	Cassler House	N.E. corner - Mt. Pleasant/Kent	c. 1840	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-741-4	Church of God	Church Street, Uniontown	c. 1875	Village ecclesiastical
STA-742-4	St. John's Lutheran Church	Church Street, Uniontown	1828, 1897	Village ecclesiastical
STA-743-4	Union Mission Church	Church Street, Uniontown	c. 1875	Village ecclesiastical
	Espenschied's House	210 West Maple, Hartville	c. 1890	
STA-728-4	Fish House	S.E. corner - Cleveland/Pine	c. 1850	Greek Revival
STA-724-4	Foust House	Route 619 west of Kaufman	c. 1830-40	Greek Revival
STA-725-4	J. Haak House	Cleveland south of Perrydale	c. 1840	Greek Revival
STA-713-4	Mennonite Church	Smith Kramer west of Kent Ave.	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-727-4	Heiser House	13877 Cleveland Avenue	c. 1830	German Federal
STA-656-4	John House	8271 Market Avenue	c. 1850	Greek Revival elements
STA-714-4	King Church	12447 King Church	c. 1930	Vernacular
STA-712-4	Lake Township Schoolhouse	Market south of State	c. 1875	Gothic elements
STA-717-4	J. Miller Property	State - .25 mi east of Greentown	c. 1875	Italianate/Gothic Rev
STA-740-4	Lewis Miller House	Cleveland Ave. south of State	c. 1885	Colonial/Federal Revival
STA-722-4	Moore House	430 Prospect, Hartville	c. 1840	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-729-4	White Federal, Uniontown	S.W. corner - Northdale/Grange	c. 1840	German Federal
STA-723-4	Ringer/Scheetz Farmhouse	N.W. corner - Meandering Creek/ King Church Road	1830-60	Greek Revival/ Farmhouse Gothic
STA-726-4	Wise Building	Off Cleveland north of Route 619	c. 1840	Vernacular
STA-731-4	Michael Wise House	Cleveland south of State	c. 1840	Greek Revival/ German Federal
STA-665-4	Wyse House	William Penn north of Smith Kramer	c. 1850	Greek Revival/ German Federal
	Henry Troyer House	12501 North Market, Hartville	c. 1924	

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

Lexington Township was laid out in 1807 by two Quakers from Virginia, Amos Holloway and Nathan Gaskill. The first settlement in this part of Stark County, and the only one for nearly 20 years, Lexington was the fifth village to be platted in the county. Both the village, forerunner of the city of Alliance, and the township were named for the Battle of Lexington, which opened the American Revolution. While the Quakers were pacifists they supported the cause of freedom. When the early Quaker settlers arrived, they found abundant wild game, streams that provided good fishing and waterpower for gristmills and sawmills, and land that was heavily timbered with beech, poplar and sugar maples.

The first house was constructed about 1808 by Mr. Holloway. This structure later housed a store operated by Gideon Hughes, and then was converted into a meeting house for the Society of Friends. The township had the first school in Stark County, when Daniel Votaw started classes in 1809.

Early history records that there was a Negro community of freed slaves, later joined by runaway slaves, just north of the Mahoning River. This settlement, which reported a population of 200 in 1810, had virtually disappeared by the time of the Civil War.

E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 27-33.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. 1, pp. 35-36.

NORTHEASTERN STARK COUNTY

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-69-7	Wood's Graveyard	off Atwater N.E. .5 mi N. S.R. 619		Graveyard site

LIMAVILLE

The Village of Limaville was laid out in 1830 by David Hollaway and was incorporated in 1838 after Peter Akey and Alva Prouty had added 41 lots in 1836. The original name of Lima is believed to have been changed to Limaville in 1872, when confusion developed with the community of Lima in Allen County, another stop along the newly built railroad. (Lima, the Allen County seat, had a population of 4,500 at that time, whereas the Stark County community only numbered 204 persons). The village, which was settled by New England Quakers, has held steady at a population of about 300 for years.

Early economic development of the village was due to the flouring, grist, and sawmills along Deer Creek. Other early industries reported include a pottery works, linsed oil mill, and canning factory. The arrival of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad in the 1850s spurred additional growth. Another early factory, the Limaville Terra Cotta and Stoneware Works, which produced crocks and ornaments of fired clay, closed after several fires damaged the plant.

In the 1830s, H. Muerman operated the Burnett House, a noted tavern and hotel at the corner of Wahl and Atwater streets. Another landmark was the Rufus Paine home, built in 1838 on the west side of Atwater Street near the north corporation line.

The community experienced another boost when the Alliance and Mahoning Valley street car line connected the village with Alliance and Ravenna in 1911. However, the line was closed 20 years later and SR 183 was built over its road bed.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 189-194.

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP

Marlboro Township, named for the Duke of Marlborough, was originally a part of Lexington Township. It became the 20th township in range 7 in 1821.

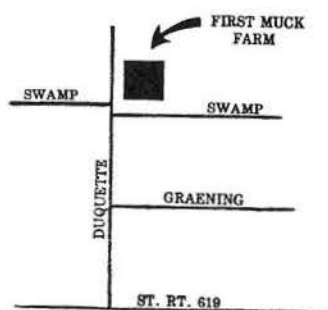
At first about one-fourth of the township was covered with two feet of water and much of the remainder was swampy and marshy. When the forests were cleared enough to let the sunlight in, the six square miles containing three watersheds yielded rich muck for farmland. Great ditches were required to drain the deep layers of peat -- the Swartz, Sweitzer, Reed, and Stark-Portage ditches drain the area.

F. P. Keener bought land in 1897 and started a celery growing business. About 2,000 acres in Marlboro and Lake townships now produce radishes, spinach, onions, carrots, lettuce, parsley, endive, Chinese cabbage, turnips, and celery. The Marlboro Cheese Company, a cooperative of 50 to 60 area farmers which was formed in 1932, has added another dimension to the food production in that area.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 154-163.

NAME: Historic: First Muck Farm

LOCATION: northeast corner Swamp and Duquette, Marlboro Township



Site 70

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1877

STYLE: Site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The first muck farm was located in a low-lying glacial swamp area where the soil is highly organic. A series of ditches throughout the area drains excess water from the soil. Once drained, the extremely rich soil forms some of the most highly productive truck farm land in Stark County.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This farm was the first vegetable farm in what has become an important area agricultural center. Michael Graening, a German immigrant, first bought 85 acres of this swampland in 1877 for \$3 an acre. The land, at that time, was covered with tamarack trees and huckleberry bushes. Graening cleared the land and started a vegetable farm. His success encouraged others to establish similar farms in the area. Through the efforts of other early farmers, such as Frank Keener and Jacob Machamer, the swamp industry diversified from exclusively celery raising to 20 different crops and, by the 1950s, had become a \$2,000,000 business.¹

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 422, 425.

MARLBORO

Marlboro Village, laid out by the Pennock brothers and two other settlers in 1827, was the first village in the township of the same name. Since the Pennocks and many early families were Quakers, Marlboro maintained two stations on the underground railroad for runaway slaves.

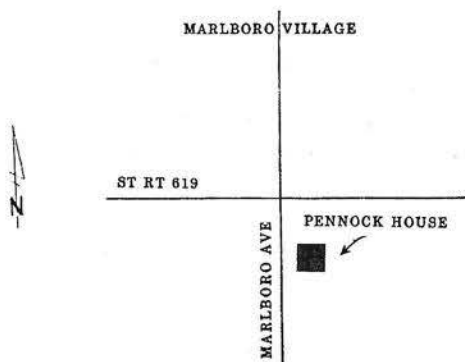
The Marlboro Union School, erected in 1832, had an excellent reputation for quality education, and, prior to the founding of Mount Union College, drew students from throughout the state. One of the teachers/principals was internationally known geophysicist Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, for whom an Alaskan glacier is named.

The Sweitzer China Company and the surrounding Sunset Park were established by H. B. Sweitzer. The store stocked both local and imported china and glassware.

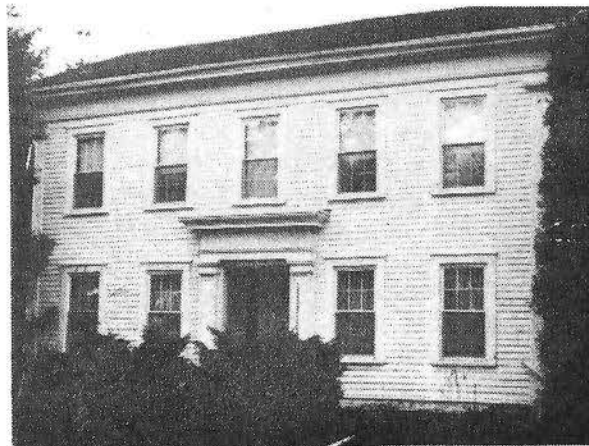
E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 154-163.

NAME: Historic: Pennock House

LOCATION: 12306 Marlboro Avenue, Marlboro Township



Site 72



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1837

STYLE: Greek Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The wood frame structure features a moderately pitched gable roof. Its front entrance is inset and framed by pilasters carrying an entablature designed to suggest a portico. The entablature at the roof line has a wide frieze and a box cornice. The building corners also are accented by pilasters. Sash windows are 6/6 lights.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The first residence in the village of Marlboro, this home was constructed in 1815 by William Pennock of Quaker-English descent. Pennock's sons, along with two other early settlers, were responsible for laying out the village of Marlboro in 1827. The home is located on the Marlboro village square.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 158.

NEW BALTIMORE

The observance of Labor Day is linked to New Baltimore, a northeast community founded in 1831. New Baltimore native Lyman Underwood recommended the holiday observance in 1890 while serving as governor of Kansas.

New Baltimore was laid out by surveyor John Whitacre for Levin Haines in August of 1831. Prouty & Co. built a factory to produce potash in 1846, but the major industry during the town's first half century was Bailey, Taylor, and Crocker, which produced 800,000 canned vegetables in 1881. This industry declined when the Pennsylvania and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads bypassed the town and eventually C. E. Frederick, a prominent citizen of the area, tore down the factory and located his home on the site. Possibly half of the community's residents now work in the Hartville swamps and the only businesses in the village are two stores and a garage.

Two churches date back to the early days of this community -- the Lutheran Church and the Community Christian Church. The only Marlboro Township property listed on the National Register is the New Baltimore Inn, a Greek Revival structure which was built in 1828 and was restored in the 1970s by the New Baltimore Athletic Club.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 217-223.

NAME: Historic: New Baltimore Inn

LOCATION: 14722 Ravenna Avenue, New Baltimore, Ohio



Site 37



DATE CONSTRUCTED: circa 1840

STYLE: Greek Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The New Baltimore Inn is a two-story frame building with a one-story reconstructed wing. Its gable pediments on the north and south ends are carried beyond the front wall forming porches supported on four two-story posts. A large frieze and cornice along with a second floor gallery are located under the portico. It has a sandstone foundation. Corner pilasters match the porch posts. The inn has a Greek Revival frontispiece with sidelights and an entablature on the five-bay west facade with 6/6 double-hung sash windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

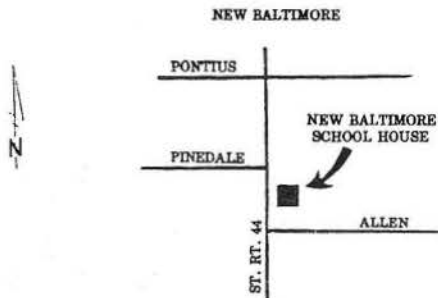
This building is a well-preserved early 19th century inn-hotel. It represents the "flourishing life of an industrious nineteenth century village." Construction of such a large hotel indicated a prospering community. The community failed to grow, however, after it was bypassed by the railroad. Private and public efforts to restore the deteriorating New Baltimore Inn were initiated in 1972.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

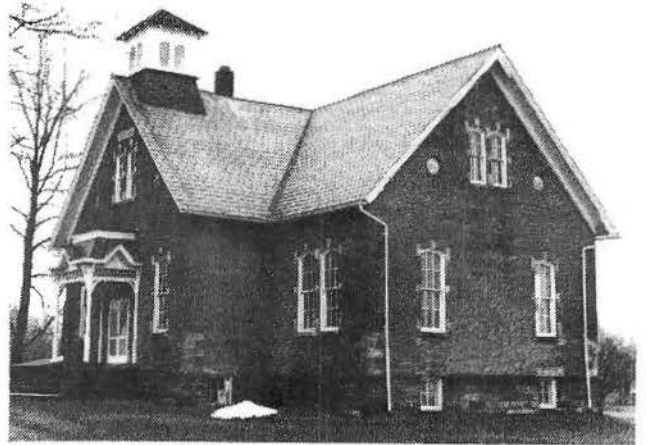
National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen, Preservationist, Western Reserve Historical Society, May, 1975.

NAME: Historic: New Baltimore School House

LOCATION: Route 44 (east side) New Baltimore (Marlboro Township)



Site 71



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1875

STYLE: Victorian

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick story-and-a-half structure is accented at its corners with several courses of rusticated ashlar quoins. It also has a sandstone water table. Windows are 6/6, segmentally arched, with rusticated ashlar accenting sections on each window surround. Two small round windows flank the upper level 4/4 windows of the front facade. Topping the gabled roof with its original slate still intact, is a pyramidal roofed cupola which once held the schoolhouse bell. The porch at the entrance features spindles along the porch frieze.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building was a school house until 1940 when it became a grange hall until 1960. It now is a private home.¹

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Stark County Bicentennial Study Committee. The Stark County Bicentennial Story. Canton: Canton Business and Professional Women's Club, 1976.

NORTHEAST STARK COUNTY

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP

New Baltimore

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
149	Ida Austin House	12518 Marlboro N.E.	1885	Vernacular
	Marlboro Academy	12387 Marlboro N.E.	1850	
	H. Devies Home	12205 Marlboro	pre-1857	
	Assembly of God Church	12376 Marlboro N.E.	1820	
	Roy Johnson House	12441 Beechlawn N.E.	1840	
	Grist Mill/Livery Stable	12441 Beechlawn N.E.	1846	
	Town Hall Antiques	12347 Marlboro N.E.	c. 1898	
	Miller's Camper Shop	9618 Edison N.E.	1871	
	New Life Church	12333 Marlboro Avenue	c. 1860	
STA-919-5	"Pine Knoll Farm"	6057 Edison Road	c. 1848-59;c.1920	Bank Barn
	Arnold Stauffer House	9460 St. Peters Church N.E.		
	Mary Wearstler House	12161 Marlboro N.E.	pre-1857	Sears Pre-cut
	Duane Zorger House	N.W. corner - Clayton/Marlboro		

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

One of the five original townships created with the organization of Stark County in 1809, Plain Township included the present Lake, Lawrence, and Jackson township areas, as well as that of Green and Franklin townships in Summit County. The name, Plain, aptly described the gentle rolling terrain of the area. The territory was sparsely settled and was inhabited by wild animals.

The first two families to build log cabins there in 1805 were those of Henry Friday, a Hessian mercenary, and Irishman Hugh Cunningham. Several others migrated from Pennsylvania during the next three years, including George Harter, with his family of seven. The Harter home was the site of the first selections to be held in the township. George Adam Rex built the first mill in the township in 1811. Abraham Holm and his son, Jacob, opened a store next to the mill and also operated a tannery.

Johannes Stauch started the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in 1806 in the cabin of Jacob Loutzenheiser (reportedly the third cabin built in the township). The predominant religious faith of the early settlers was Lutheran and German Reformed. These congregations joined in 1814 to erect a log church, where worship services were alternated between the two faiths. Services were conducted in German until 1835, when English was accepted as part of the worship service.

The township has one of the oldest cemeteries in the county -- Henry Warstler cemetery, in continuous operation since 1808.

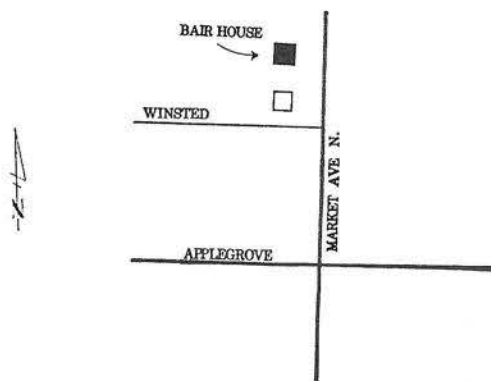
Much of the township was already occupied by 1815 and the community boasted of 4 public schools, a private school and a German-language school. It was this Pennsylvania German ancestry that was reflected in the choice of New Berlin as the name of the community platted in 1831 by Samuel Bachtel.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 202-210.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, The Stark County Bicentennial Story, pp. 1-12.

NAME: Historic: Jacob H. Bair House
Current: Charles D. Homer House

LOCATION: 7225 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



Site 38



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1869

STYLE: Victorian Second Empire

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Bair House is a rectangular brick three-story building with a concave mansard third story, gabled dormers, and paired roof brackets. The five-bay facade features a central projecting entrance bay with double paneled doors and a segmented arched transom. A flat-roofed one-story porch supported by six square posts with shaped brackets extends across the front of the house. The first story has segmental arches over the 2/2 windows while the second floor has round-arched 2/2 windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Victorian in design, the Bair House is the mid-nineteenth century farm home of prominent early settlers in Plain Township. Jacob Bair built his fortune by farming the 160-acre estate. The home and farm were sold to Isaac Markley, also a prosperous farmer, in 1884.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Kathleen Brady of the Stark County Historical Society, July, 1977.

NAME: Historic: Hoover Farm

Current: Hoover Historical Center

LOCATION: Easton Street, North Canton, Ohio (Plain Township)



Site 39



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1853/addition in 1870

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Hoover Farm complex consists of three buildings on a two-acre plot in the southeast corner of a 160-acre farmstead, most of which is devoted to the Hoover Park, a company-owned research facility. The farmhouse is a two-story brick building constructed with a limestone foundation. Bricks are painted white. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles and an overhanging bracketed cornice. The wooden porch repeats the hipped roof and bracketed cornice. The central portion of the home, built in 1853, is rectangular in shape. A three-bay square was added to the front of the structure in 1870. North of the house is a braced frame tannery with a gable roof. At the rear of the entire farm complex is a large bank barn with louvered ventilation openings and a gabled roof. The entire complex is restored and converted into a museum for Hoover products.

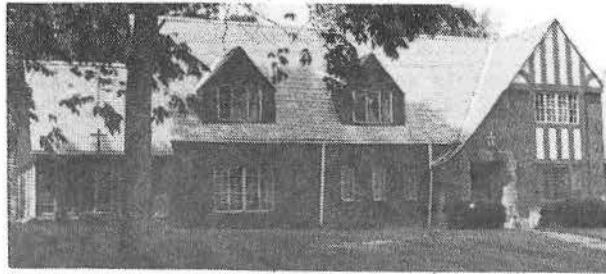
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The farm is the historical link to the Hoover family, developer and major manufacturer of electric vacuum cleaners. Daniel Hoover purchased 86 acres near his parents and operated a tannery there in the 1840's. Son William Henry purchased the business and moved it to New Berlin (North Canton) after his father's retirement. The business was expanded to produce horse collars and saddlery goods. Hoover's involvement with sweepers started when friend James M. Spangler requested financial assistance for his invention, an electric vacuum sweeper. The firm was incorporated in 1908 as the Electric Suction Company. It later became the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company and was renamed the Hoover Company in 1922. Hoover is now one of the largest producers of electric sweepers in the world.

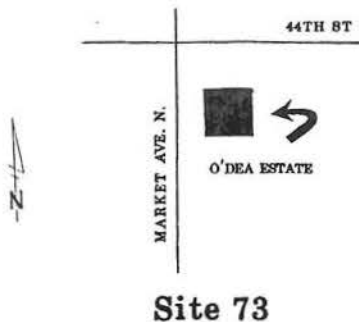
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by David Simmons of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, June, 1979.

NAME: Historic: O'Dea Estate
Current: Sancta Clara Monastery
LOCATION: 4200 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio



O'Dea Estate



Cloistered Monastery

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1922

STYLE: Tudor, Philip Small of Cleveland, Architect

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The former 24-room residence is located on a 15-acre site at the northern edge of the city in Plain Township. The building is primarily constructed of brick. The slate roof is gabled. Setback of the structure from the roadway is approximately 150 feet. Since becoming a monastery a chapel has been constructed on the grounds.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Sancta Clara Monastery is run by an order of cloistered Franciscan nuns. The property was given to the order in 1946 by John Francis O'Dea and his wife, Ida. O'Dea was the owner and operator of the Eller Manufacturing Company of Canton. In 1946 he retired, selling his company and giving his residence to the Franciscan Nuns of the Most Blessed Sacrament. He also gave funds to build the cloistered monastery and the church. The two new buildings were completed in 1957. Philanthropist O'Dea died in 1956 leaving \$1,900,000 to charities.²

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by KLB & BDW from Canton City Planning Department.

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. IV, Part 3, pp. 458-462.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Washington Township, the last township to be formed in Stark County, was separated from Lexington Township in June, 1821. Slow to develop, much of this township is still primarily rural.

The unincorporated village of Maximo, which was the eastern outpost of Stark County's colony of French Catholics, was founded in 1842.

The township has active service organizations and there is a great deal of pride among the township's 5,000 residents. Washington is "dry" in two ways. Residents voted it "dry" and the township has the smallest amount of acreage in water of any township in the county -- just 13.1 acres.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 156, 353-360.

MAXIMO

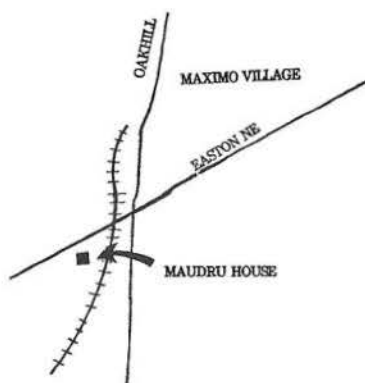
Maximo Village, the eastern outpost of Stark County's French Colony, which included Louisville, Harrisburg, and Belfort, was recorded in August of 1842 as Strasburg after a famous French city.

The first French family, the Maudru family, farmed and later manufactured potash. Although fire destroyed structures housing most of the flourishing Maudru business interests in 1917, the businesses continued in new brick buildings erected by the Maudru family. Another profitable business in the late 1800s was the pretzel business of John Rex. Industries have now disappeared from this community.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 353-360.

NAME: Historic: Maudru House
Current: Van Dress Property

LOCATION: 11786 Easton Street N.E., Alliance (Maximo Village)



Site 40



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1878

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Maudru House is a two-story red brick Italianate featuring a truncated hipped roof of shingle with a flat copper-faced surface at the peak. Windows have arched top sashes with sandstone sills and keystones. An imprint of a fleur-de-lis is in the keystone of the second story center window. Twelve oval frieze lights in octagonal frames alternate with double brackets along the cornice. The interior features a curved walnut balustrade and window moldings of oak, cherry, and maple as well as paneled doors with porcelain knobs, keyhole covers and ornate hinges.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the only brick Italianate house in a small village made up of frame vernacular structures. It reflects the fortunes of one of the village's founding families. The Maudrus' wealth was derived from their dry goods and grocery business, along with a warehouse associated with the area's shipment of farm stock by railroad to market. The elimination of railroad service to Maximo brought a decline in the Maudru fortunes. The Maudrus were French Catholics who immigrated to central Stark County in the 1830's and 40's to become a dominant influence in the physical and historical environment of the small village of Maximo.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Historic Preservation Officer, May, 1980.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP and Maximo

156

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-834-8	William Hoppes House	Bayton east of Route 183	c. 1870	Italianate/Federal
STA-835-8	Johnson/Byers House	N.W. corner - Beechwood/Bayton	c. 1870	Italianate/Federal
STA-839-8	Rummel Farmhouse	Rummel - north of Georgetown	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-836-8	Shitzley Farmhouse	Salem Church east of Hartzell	c. 1830	Log Vernacular
STA-837-8	Smith House	Salem Church - .5 mi E. of Oakhill	c. 1875	Italianate/Germ. Fed.

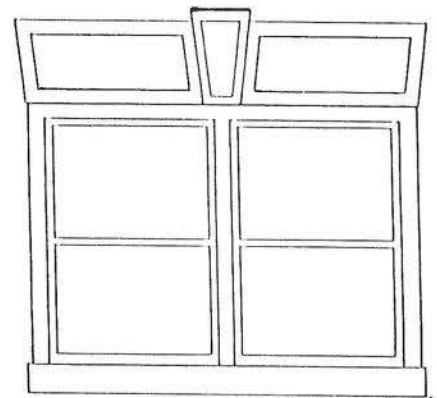
NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP

Nimishillen Township, which includes the City of Louisville, was established in 1809. The name comes from the Nimishillen Creek, which flows through the area. One of the earliest settlements in the township was in the northeast corner near what became the Village of Harrisburg. A major attraction of the area was its timber, especially the abundant poplar and chestnut. Agriculture did not flourish here because of the clay content of the soil on higher ground and the large quantities of gravel in the low-lying areas.

Harrisburg was settled in 1827 by Pennsylvania Germans; Louisville in 1835. For a time, this was a stagecoach stop between Cleveland and Pittsburg. When no railroad was constructed through the village, it became no more than a crossroads with businesses to serve only those residents from the immediate area.¹

Louisville, the community to the southeast, outgrew Harrisburg and became the township's only city. It nearly had its beginning as the village of Nimishillenville, which was platted by a group of Philadelphia land speculators in 1807. The original plan to make this village the Stark County seat never materialized; nor did the village of Nimishillenville.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story Vol 1, Canton, Ohio: The Stark County Historical Society, 1949, p. 168-169.



Northwestern Stark County

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

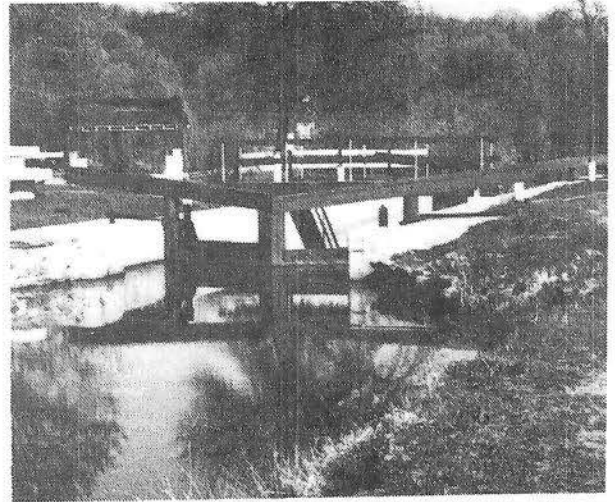
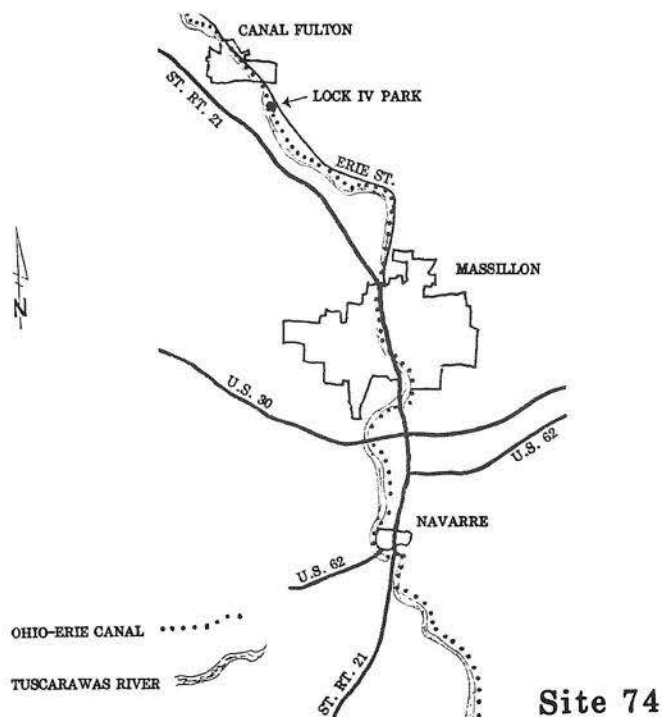
Originally part of Plain Township, Lawrence Township was separated in 1810 and platted in 1815. The township was named for Captain James Lawrence of the U.S. Navy who had become famous for his War of 1812 quote, "Don't give up the ship." This quote later was adopted as the township's motto. The founders divided the area into 36 square-mile sections split diagonally by the Tuscarawas River.

Henry Clapper and Henry Lower first settled the area in 1809 and Col. William Goudy built the first gristmill in 1812. However, there were no settlements east of the river before 1812. The early settlers came by canoe or by wagon along the state road. The township's first clerk, James Leonard, made history when his marriage to Sarah Barber in June 6, 1806, was the first wedding to take place in Stark County. The first store was opened by Henry A. Stidger in 1827.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 61-71.

NAME: Historic: Ohio-Erie Canal and Lock IV

LOCATION: 1.5 miles southeast of Canal Fulton



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1828

STYLE: historic site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Ohio-Erie Canal connected Portsmouth on the Ohio River and Cleveland on Lake Erie. In Stark County the canal paralleled the Tuscarawas River, which supplied water to it. Remnants of the channel and towpath still survive at Lock IV Park and elsewhere in the county, although some portions have been filled in since the canal closed following the 1913 flood.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal, which extended from Cleveland to Portsmouth, Ohio (a total of 309 miles), was begun on July 4, 1825, and completed in 1832. Once established, areas along the route became trade centers. Agricultural products, in particular wheat (in the local area), could now be shipped to markets in the East. Differences in topography made the building of canal locks necessary. The Ohio-Erie Canal Lock IV serves as a reminder of an important period in the growth and development of Stark County and Ohio.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 133-138.

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by Ann McLaughlin 9/24/80 #STA-619-1.

CANAL FULTON

Like Navarre, Canal Fulton was formed by the merging of three separate communities. Milan was the first settlement in the county west of the Tuscarawas River. These Indian territories were opened to the white man in 1805 and Milan was laid out in 1814 by Matthew Rowland. Established at what developers considered was the best location along the river, the new town was named for Milan, Italy. Milan was divided into 79 small single lots which were sold at public auction. Good soils along the west bank encouraged this development.

Plans for the construction of a canal along the eastern side of the Tuscarawas River encouraged the development of a town opposite Milan. Two Canton residents, James Lathrop and William Christmas, laid out the village of Fulton on May 16, 1826. Fulton, with its 87 lots, was slightly larger than Milan. Two bridges were built to connect the two communities. By 1830, Fulton had a permanent post office, three warehouses, two taverns, two stores, seven residences, and about 40 inhabitants.

The third village, West Fulton, was platted on the west side of the river, south of Milan, in 1832. The three villages merged to form Canal Fulton in 1853.

The canal, which opened between Cleveland and Massillon in 1828, brought immediate prosperity to Canal Fulton and Lawrence Township. The ten roads radiating from the village indicated its importance as a collection and distribution center for canal trade. Produce was regularly shipped in from Wooster, Ashland, and Mansfield. Wheat became an important export, and Canal Fulton benefited from other Stark County communities, as well. Farmers not only brought their produce into market for shipment via the canal, but also came to purchase supplies brought in by the canal boats. Cheaper transportation costs and greater traffic volumes resulted in reduced prices for the consumers.

Communities on the east and west sides of the river developed differently -- industry on the west, commerce on the east. Commercial activity was centered at two intersections. The Canal-Market Street "Public Square" area contained respectable businesses patronized by local residents. The Canal-Cherry Street intersection, known as "Brimstone Corners", contained liquor establishments and was frequented by the canawlers. Possibly the most famous canawler was James A. Garfield, later to become president. In addition to the warehouses and hotels, the canal district also included a dry dock facility for building and repairing canal boats. Canal traffic reached its peak in 1850, just before the railroad opened a new era in Stark County.

Coal mining, begun about 1865, gave fresh impetus to the economy. Miners came from England, Scotland, and Wales to settle in Canal Fulton. Mining also introduced people of German ancestry to the community when German immigrants were hired as strike-breakers during the mine strike of 1876. Mining operations also encouraged the establishment of mining equipment plants in the area. Coal sources were depleted by 1905 and mining in the area had ceased altogether by 1940.

In recent years, the town has re-introduced the canal into the economy by operating a replicated canal boat and a canal museum to entice tourist trade.

Canal Fulton Preservation Study, Stark County Regional Planning Commission, August, 1976, pp. 27-38.

NAME: Historic: Canal Fulton Historic District

LOCATION: Centered around Canal, Market, Cherry and High Streets and the Ohio-Erie Canal

Site 41

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1840-1920

STYLE: Variety

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The district has a 19th century village character and features 84 residential, commercial, industrial and religious structures. These are built in a variety of architectural styles reflecting the economic history of the area. Dwellings of the wheat era (1840 to 1920) are generally wood-framed vernacular structures. The one exception is a brick Greek Revival house constructed with a two-story gallery on the gable end. Structures constructed between 1870 and 1920 have been referred to as mining-era dwellings. Generally vernacular, these exhibit characteristics of some of the more popular architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th century. Some of the more elite structures of this type are located along High Street. Commercial development also occurred as a result of both the wheat and the mining phases. During the canal or "wheat" era, these included a number of hotels, saloons, and warehouses. The building boom during the mining era raised several Italianate brick commercial blocks, as well as industrial buildings providing support for this industry.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The area within the Canal Fulton Historic District represents the interaction of economics and architecture during two periods of the community's history. Canal Fulton's establishment was influenced by the coming of the Ohio-Erie Canal, a major transportation route to eastern markets. Farm produce, particularly wheat, was brought to Canal Fulton from eastern Stark County and from counties farther to the west for shipment. The increase in commercial activity brought a prosperity which continued until the railroad was developed through the area. The discovery of coal in the area enabled Canal Fulton to maintain its standing as a commercial center. The workers tended to occupy the smaller saltbox-wheat era structures while management built more elegant homes. Commercial development has significantly affected the growth of the Canal Fulton community.

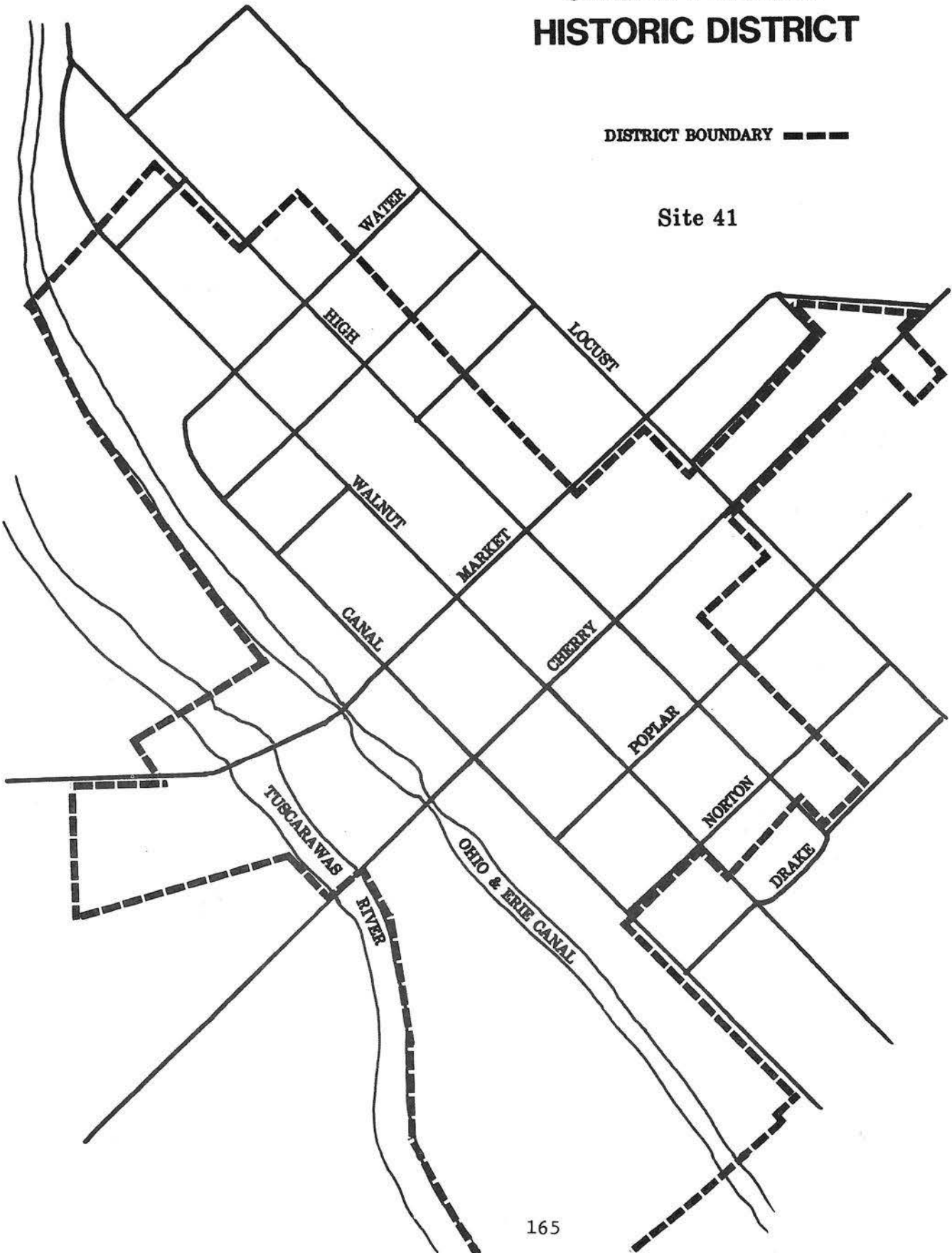
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Mary L. Reeb, Regional Preservation Officer, November, 1980.

CANAL FULTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - -

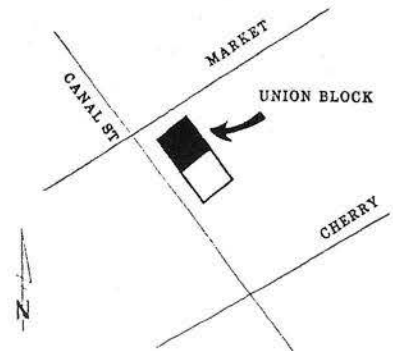
Site 41



Canal Fulton Historic District

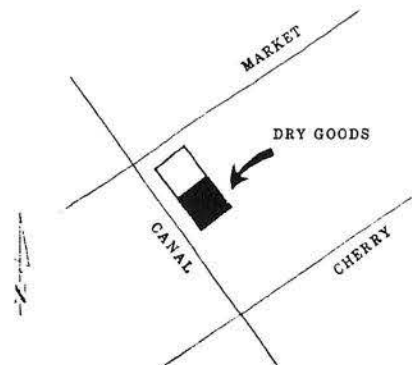
Included within the Canal Fulton Historic District are several notable buildings:

1. The Union Block (1876)
136-138-142 North Canal Street
Brick Italianate
Mining Era Commercial Structure

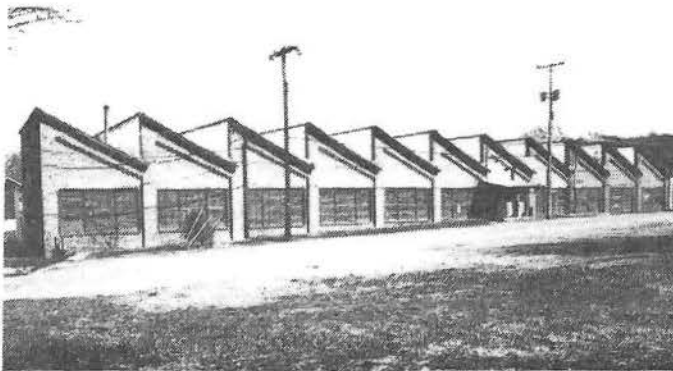
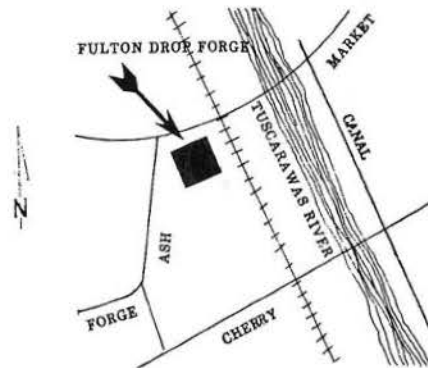


Site 41

2. Billings' Dry Goods (1880s)
128 Canal Street N.W.
Brick Italianate
Mining Era Commercial Structure



3. Fulton Drop Forge (1918)
241 West Market
Brick Industrial Building
(Unusual saw tooth cornice)
Mining Era Industrial Structure

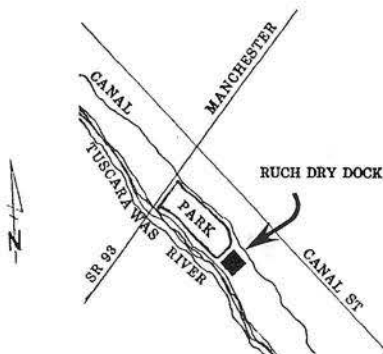


Site 41

NAME: Historic: Ruch Dry Dock

Current: McLaughlin Dry Dock

LOCATION: west side of Ohio-Erie Canal, south of village park
Canal Fulton, Ohio



Site 75

DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1830

STYLE: (Michael Ruch, builder)

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The dry dock is a basin for building and repairing canal boats. Gates control the entrance of water from the canal to the lock, and a sluice allows water to be drained from it into the Tuscarawas River. Two boats could be repaired at one time. Now wooden pylons allow only one boat to be repaired. Now lined with earth (it used to be wood lined).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The area was built by Michael Ruch who lived in "Pleasant Hill," a home in Canal Fulton on East Cherry Street. Ruch constructed this to enable canal boat construction and repair. The canal was responsible for the economic development of Canal Fulton and surrounding areas since it opened up new markets for local agricultural products. The dry dock was bought by James McLaughlin between 1860 and 1874 and then was purchased in 1874 by McLaughlin's son Edward. The dock was operated until the flood of 1913 damaged the canal so severely it had to be closed to further commercial use. The restoration of the McLaughlin dry dock was completed in 1976. Since that time, it has been used for off-season repairs to the St. Helena II canal boat. The Village of Canal Fulton leases the dry dock to the Canal Fulton Heritage Society on a long-term lease.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by Ann McLaughlin #STA-618-1.

Letter from Ann McLaughlin dated September 21, 1985.

NAME: Historic: Sheldon-Rueling House
Current: The Canal Fulton Heritage House
LOCATION: Cherry Street entrance to Canal Fulton Community Park



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1850

STYLE: Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The building was moved from its original site at Market Street just west of the stone arch bridge in Canal Fulton. The 1-1/2 story building is of wood frame construction with a gable tin roof. The interior paneling, woodwork around doors and windows, and the 2/2 windows are original, as are the wide pine board floors.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

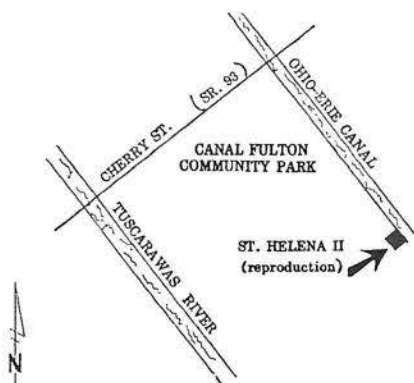
The Sheldon-Rueling House formerly was part of a structure that housed a saloon, dance hall, and quarters for the owners. The saloon, operated by Dan Sheldon, was frequented by "canawlers" and railroad men. George Ruehling, a German immigrant, purchased the building, but was unable to keep it as a saloon because of the 1910 liquor ordinance permitting only one saloon for every thousand inhabitants. The structure thus was moved next to the railroad and turned into a lime and fertilizer warehouse. In 1973 then-owner Ralph Hardgrove donated the building to the Canal Fulton Heritage Society, which is using it as a museum.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form by Ann McLaughlin. #STA-622-1.

NAME: Historic: St. Helena II reproduction

LOCATION: Canal Fulton Village Park at the intersection of the Ohio-Erie Canal and SR 93.



Site D



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1967-70

STYLE: Authentic reproduction

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Representation of a typical freight barge. The boat measures 60 feet at the keel and is 13 feet wide. When empty, the boat weighs 22 tons and draws 18 inches of water. Its framing timbers were constructed of solid white oak. The oak hull planks are 1 1/2 inches thick. Seam caulking is of oakum and cotton.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The boat is a reproduction. However, it is said to be one of the few authentically designed reproductions of a canal boat in the country. Construction of the boat utilized many of the building techniques used on the original canal boat. The oak hull plank, for example, was boiled and bent in the authentic manner. The project was initiated by the Louisville Sportsman's Club and required more than 15,000 hours of volunteer labor and 1,000 hours of paid labor to complete.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Conversation with Ann McLaughlin of the Canal Fulton Heritage Society, April 25, 1986.

NORTHWEST

Canal Fulton & LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-236-1	Sam Andy	116 Canal N.W.	c. 1840	Commercial
STA-559-1	Berry Residence	Canal St. south of Harvard	1840	Modified Saltbox
STA-576-1	Ralph Blank House	427 High Street	c. 1900	Queen Anne elements
STA-548-1	Bliler House	151 Cherry S.E.	1845	Georgian Colonial
STA-575-1	Bolgrin House	415 High Street	1903	Queen Anne elements
	Oberlin House	225 Cherry S.E.	c. 1847	Modified Saltbox
STA-205-1	Snyder House	Akron Road north of Lafayette	1852	Vernacular
STA-556-1	Stiles Art Studio	133 South Canal	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-547-1	Market Street Bridge	Market Street over Tuscarawas River	1900	Stone arch
STA-586-1	Thompson House	135 High Street	c. 1900	
STA-595-1	Towpath Communications	215 West Market Street	c. 1890	Greek Revival
STA-185-1	Union Block	136-142 North Canal Street	1876	Victorian
STA-604-1	Village Sampler	207 East Cherry	c. 1860	Federal
STA-228-1	VFW Post 9795	257 Canal N.W.	c. 1885	Vernacular
STA-625-1	Robert Wagner House	N.W. corner - Market/Cherry	1917	20th C. Georgian
STA-557-1	Rodney Wahl House	535 South Canal		Vernacular
STA-600-1	Roy Weidner House	227 East Market	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-580-1	H. Wengerd House	359 High Street	c. 1820	
STA-570-1	Jean Wernig House	256 High Street	c. 1860	Federal
STA-551-1	The Whiffletree	103 South Canal	c. 1859	Vernacular
STA-558-1	Don Willis Academy	237 Canal N.W.	1906	Commercial
STA-607-1	Frank Workinger House	230 East Cherry	1910	Georgian
STA-563-1	John Wortman House	208 High Street	1915	Georgian elements
STA-574-1	Mark Wortman House	S.E. corner - High/Kent	c. 1890	Italianate
STA-567-1	Yingling House	S.W. corner - High/Geneva	1883	Gothic Revival/ Eastern Stick

Canal Fulton & LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-221-1	Lyons House	Weygandt west of Cutten	c. 1870	Vernacular
STA-230-1	Markham Property	507 South Canal	c. 1840	Vernacular Log
STA-577-1	Mayberry House	439 High Street	1890	Queen Anne elements
STA-591-1	Opal Mays House	303 High Street	c. 1850-90	Vernacular
STA-187-1	McArdle Home	116 Canal S.E.	1901	Queen Anne
STA-584-1	Frank McCollum House	127 High Street	1915	Vernacular
STA-544-1	S. R. McLaughlin Home	663 River Road	1876	Vernacular Farm
STA-658-1	Kilbride House	Cherton west of village limits	1858	Southern Federal
STA-220-1	Mine Site	Weygandt east of Cutten	c. 1870	
STA-624-1	Muhlhauser Property	428 East Cherry	c. 1880	Gothic Revival
STA-605-1	Myers House	215 East Cherry	1910-20	Bungalow
STA-241-1	North Lawrence Depot	N.E. corner - Penford/Alabama	c. 1890	Vernacular
STA-231-1	Oser's Dairy Store	102 Canal N.W.	c. 1870	
STA-623-1	Old Pioneer Cemetery	River Road south of Cherry Street	1831-65	
STA-202-1	Polsgrove House	Portage - .25 mi W. of Akron Road	1830-50	Greek Revival element
STA-550-1	Richard Prexta House	324 High Street	1885	Victorian Gothic Revival
STA-615-11	Public Square Site	Canal/Market	1830	Intersection
STA-587-1	J. Raper House	136 High Street	1900	Queen Anne elements
STA-235-1	Remarkable Ingredient	129 Canal N.W.	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-573-1	H. Reuhling House	339 High Street	c. 1820	Eclectic
STA-583-1	Rose Rhoades House	423 Walnut Street	1860	Eclectic
STA-602-1	M. Roberts House	206 East Cherry	1901	Colonial Revival
STA-195-1	Rohr House	Johnston east of Akron N.W.	1853	Greek Revival w/ Souther Federal el.
STA-555-1	Roseberry Emporium	127 1/2 South Canal	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-581-1	Sts. Philip and James Rectory	N.E. corner - Water/High	1878	High Victorian Gothic
STA-569-1	Canal Fulton Ballet Centre	255 High Street	1881	Vernacular
STA-196-1	Schalmo House	Locust west of Beverly	c. 1830	Salt Box
STA-611-1	John Schram House	346 East Cherry	c. 1840	Log
STA-218-1	Shuman House	Manchester north of Weygandt	1863	Greek Revival
STA-237-1	Signal News	123 Canal N.W.	c. 1900	Italianate
STA-560-1	Sonnhalter House	342 Canal N.W.	c. 1840	Salt box, log

NORTHWEST

Canal Fulton & LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-226-1	Finefrock (Mobley) House	316-318 Canal N.W.	1860	Greek Revival Saltbox
STA-603-1	Fletcher House	159 East Cherry	c. 1860	Federal
STA-620-1	Fulton Machine Storage Bldg.	W. Cherry east of Tuscarawas River	c. 1853	Vernacular
STA-239-1	Clyde Gainey Home	118 Canal Street N.W.	1842	
STA-232-1	Garber's Barber Shop	108 Canal Street N.W.	c. 1840	Commercial
STA-590-1	John Gay House	215 High Street	c. 1890	Queen Anne elements
STA-197-1	Gill Farm	N.E. corner - Portage/Akron	1830-50	Carpenter Gothic
STA-617-1	Opera House site	N.W. corner - Canal/Cherry	1833	Grain warehouse
STA-204-1	Guzman House	Lafayette south of Portage	c. 1870	Vernacular
STA-612-1	Willis Hammer House	Cherry east of Market Street	1840	Vernacular
STA-229-1	Hardgrove House	S.E. corner - Harvard/Canal	c. 1850	Greek Revival
STA-225-1	Wayne Hardgrove House	308 Canal N.W.	c. 1850	Greek Revival
STA-549-1	Gale Hartel House	223 High Street S.W.	c. 1840	Log with frame add-on
STA-589-1	Clarence Heller House	208 High Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-224-1	Herbie's	102 South Canal	c. 1840	Greek Revival
STA-622-1	Heritage House	Cherry Street west of Canal Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
STA-223-1	Heritage Interiors	22 Canal N.W.	1867	Italianate
STA-608-1	George Hiffner House	235 East Cherry Street	c. 1854	Federal
STA-206-1	Holsing House	5696 Butteridge Road	c. 1830	Greek Revival
STA-207-1	Homestead Farm	Persimmon east of Akron Road	1830-50	Log House
STA-227-1	Hostetler House	328-330 Canal Street N.W.	c. 1850	Carpenter Gothic
STA-209-1	Houston House	Fulton east of High Mill	c. 1895	Vernacular
STA-654-1	Hume House	Marshallville - 1 mi N.W. U.S. 21	c. 1875	Schoolhouse Federal
STA-217-1	Kirkbride House	Weygandt - 1 mi E. of Manchester	c. 1870	Vernacular
STA-609-1	Kittinger House	255 East Cherry Street	c. 1860	N. England Colonial
STA-578-1	Paul Koenig House	N.E. corner - Loyola/High	c. 1860	Federal
STA-592-1	C. R. Kurtz Building	Market west of Ohio-Erie Canal	c. 1870	Vernacular commercial
STA-601-1	Lawrence Township Hall	N.W. corner - Cherry/High	1845	Greek Revival
STA-565-1	Russell Lepley House	219 High Street	c. 1876	Vernacular
STA-599-1	Howard Lindeman	215 East Market Street	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-572-1	Joseph Lynch House	S.W. corner - High/Water	c. 1883	Carpenter Gothic

NORTHWEST

Canal Fulton & LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-234-1	Beauty Box	112 Canal Street N.W.	c. 1840	Commercial
STA-562-1	Browne House	S.E. corner - Canal/Water	1889	Carpenter Gothic
STA-219-1	Bucher House	Cutten south of Weygandt	c. 1860	Vernacular
STA-626-1	Burwell House	235 High Street	1915	Queen Anne elements
STA-585-1	Bushkill House	128 High Street	c. 1880	Queen Anne elements
STA-588-1	Butler House	203 High Street	c. 1860	Saltbox
STA-222-1	Butteridge Bridge	Butteridge over Tuscarawas	1883	Through Truss
STA-621-1	Old Canal Days Museum	W. Cherry at Ohio-Erie Canal	1870	Vernacular
STA-283-1	Canal Days' Office	110 Canal N.W.	c. 1840	Commercial
STA-594-1	Canal Fulton Feed and Supply	Market Street east of RR tracks	c. 1900	Mill
STA-593-1	Canal Fulton Feed and Supply	Market Street west of Tusc. River	1908	Brick commercial
STA-598-1	Canal Fulton Public Library	N.W. corner - High/Market	1879	Remodeled vernacular
STA-553-1	Canal Land Florist	111 Canal Street S.	c. 1880	Vernacular
STA-552-1	Canal Land Insurance Agency	109 Canal Street S.	c. 1880	Vernacular
STA-554-1	Century House Restaurant	123 Canal Street S.	c. 1889	Italianate
STA-545-1	Cherry Street Bridge	Route 93 over Tuscarawas River	1914	Steel half-hip bridge
STA-546-1	Wrought Iron Foot Bridge	Norton over Ohio-Erie Canal	1920	Bowstring arch-truss
STA-653-1	Chapman House	Arcadia west of Alabama	c. 1865	German Federal
STA-579-1	R. L. Clark House	407 High Street	1895	Italianate
STA-215-1	Michael Clay House	Patterson east of Manchester	1822	Greek Revival
STA-216-1	Robert Clay House	Patterson east of Manchester	c. 1830	Greek Revival
STA-610-1	Clyde Coleman House	332 Cherry Street	c. 1900	Federal
STA-214-1	Corbin House	Orrville East of Beaumont	1830-50	Greek Revival
STA-606-1	Charles Corley House	218 East Cherry Street	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-566-1	Donnewirth House	523 South Canal	1910	Vernacular
STA-212-1	Dottavio House	10455 Orrville Street	c. 1835	Greek Revival
STA-616-1	Easley House Site	W. Market west of Ohio-Erie Canal	1840	Grain warehouse
STA-568-1	Dean Everhart	244 East High	c. 1860	Federal
STA-561-1	James Ewing House	352 Canal N.W.	1903	Queen Anne
STA-597-1	Exchange Bank	104 West Market	1898	Brick Commercial
STA-564-1	Finefrock House	218 High Street	1914	Brick Bungalow

Newman

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-803-1	Corban House	10629 Orrville N.W.	1823-24	Vernacular Greek Rev.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson Township was organized in 1815 as part of Plain Township. McDonaldsville, the first village to be platted and recorded in Jackson Township, was its only permanent community for the first 100 years. The village was recorded in 1829 and is said to be named for officer McDonald, who served under General Marion in the Revolutionary War. While this community remains much the same as it was 100 years ago, it is surrounded by bustling civilization and what has sometimes been termed the "playground of Stark County." Included within the township are four manmade lakes, three country clubs, a major shopping complex, and nice residential sections.

Two of the county's clearest streams flow in opposite directions through the township: one heads northwest into Willowdale; the other south through Lake O'Springs, Lake Cable, and Sippo Creek. Both streams empty into the Tuscarawas River at different points. Early settlers found the Mudbrook and Millbrook creeks advantageous for operating mills. Daniel Slanker built the first sawmill in 1820. The first grist and flour mill, established by Slanker and Michael Sprankel, later became the brewery of the Massillon Brewing Company. When this building burned in 1905, the foundation stones were used to erect a new mill in 1925.

Early settlers in this area were of German descent, mostly coming from Pennsylvania. Slanker laid out Millport in 1835 along the canal. The settlement was vacated 13 years later. The post office there was named Crystal Springs; the railroad stop was known as Milburn. Both are gone today, as well.

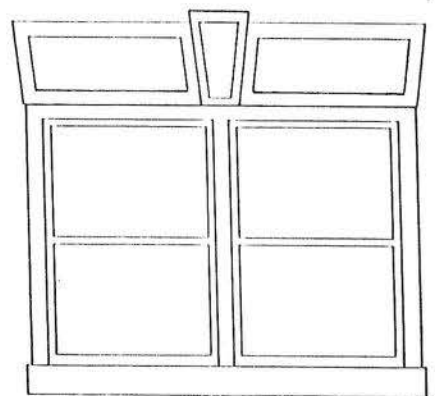
Two churches established early in this township are St. Jacob's Lutheran on Mudbrook Road, established in 1815, and the EUB church at McDonaldsville, formed in 1835.

The only incorporated village in this township is Hills and Dales, which has its own unique history and position in the county.

E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 171-177, 187, 204.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-199-2	Sprinkle House	Jane N.W. west of Amherst	c. 1832	Federal
	Sunnyside Farm	8775 Beatty	1851-52	
	Ceetle Vance Property	4442 Erie N.W.	c. 1922	stone cider mill
	Yearkey House	N.W. corner - Fulton/Wales	c. 1884 (barn, 1826)	Eclectic; Italianate w/Queen Anne, Gothic
STA-200-2	Gen. Samuel Beatty Marker	Beatty - .25 mi W. of Amherst	Ded. 8/28/1937	Home site marker
	Frank House	Portage - .5 mi W. of Lorraine	1830-40	Gothic/Green Revival elements
STA-208-2	Ft. McIntosh Treaty Marker	Erie - .2 mi S. of High Mill		Marker on 30-ton rock
	40 Corners Street House	9560 Forty Corners N.W.	c. 1800	
STA-211-2	Halter House	6492 Lutz N.W.	1850	School House
STA-203-2	High Mill Park	N.E. corner - High Mill/Fulton	c. 1820	Mill site
STA-194-2	Hildebrand House	Fulton east of Wales	c. 1830	Greek Revival
STA-201-2	Killinger House	Portage west of Lutz Avenue	1850	Greek Revival
STA-201-2	Morelli House	S.E. corner - Strausser/High Mill	c. 1870	Queen Anne elements
STA-681-2	Oakes Property	Fulton east of Wales Road	1889, 1899	Victorian Gothic/ Queen Anne
STA-198-2	Oberlin House	Portage west of Arlington	1830-50	Greek Revival
STA-518-2	Schario Homestead	5105 Everhard N.W.	c. 1825	Vernacular
STA-210-2	J & J Landscape	Erie east of High Mill	1820/1925	Vernacular



Southeastern Stark County



CANTON TOWNSHIP

One of the five original townships created in March of 1809, Canton Township is the site of the largest city in Stark County and the county's seat of government. The first settlers in the township were former land office entrepreneurs from Jefferson County, James F. Leonard and James and Henry Barber. They surveyed and platted Canton in 1805.¹

Approximately 85 percent of the current residents of Canton Township live within the city of Canton. Other communities in the township include North Industry and Waco.

North Industry was named to separate the community from East Sparta, since both had thriving industries at the time. The Congress Furnace produced pig iron here in the early years. The coming of the Valley Railroad in the 1870s resulted in the opening of coal mines in the area. Workers drawn to the community by the mining operations, a flour mill, and lumber mill, built shanties, leading to the nickname "Slabtown."² The hardware, opened for business in 1881 by Jacob Lehmler, is still in operation. North Industry was platted in 1891.

Waco originally was the site of several large farms. The county's first distillery, opened by John Sherrick on his farm in 1814, became Waco's first industry.³ When H. S. Belden found coal, clay and shale deposits on his farm in the 1870s, he started manufacturing paving bricks. His first contract was to pave the block in front of the Barnet Hotel on Cherry Street between Tuscarawas Street and Second Street N.W.⁴ In the late 1880s, the Canton Stoneware Company was built on the Sherrick farm.⁵ Waco continues to be primarily an industrial area.

¹Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, The Stark County Bicentennial Story, p. 79.

²Ibid., p. 88.

³E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 124.

⁴Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee., op. cit., p. 98.

⁵Heald., Vol. II, p. 161.

OSNABURG TOWNSHIP

Osnaburg was named one of the 5 original townships in 1809.¹ Many of the early settlers were Pennsylvania Dutch. The history of the township is closely allied to that of its major community, East Canton, originally named Osnaburg, which was laid out in 1806, but not incorporated until 1880.

Other unincorporated communities in the township include Mapleton, platted in 1842; and Belfort (on the line between Osnaburg and Nimishillen townships), laid out in 1849.

¹E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 12.

Ibid., p. 375, 380.

EAST CANTON

Osnaburg, later to become East Canton, was the second village to be recorded in Stark County. It was laid out by James Leeper in the fall of 1806 and rivaled Canton until the latter was selected as the county seat in 1808.¹

The town was one of four military training spots in Stark County during the War of 1812. With seven hotels and the Reed and Wack taverns, it became an important stopover before the advent of the railroad. By the time the railroad was built and the town was incorporated in 1880, only two hotels remained and there were just 507 residents in the community.² Prior to 1896, coal mining was the leading industry in the area. John Merley organized the Canton and Osnaburg Brick Company in 1890. The firm was sold to the National Fireproofing Company of Waynesburg 10 years later and the clay tile industry replaced mining as the leading industry of the area.³ Among those who played a prominent role in this industry was Enos Stewart, president of Stark Ceramics, who had a 23-year career as an educator before devoting himself exclusively to the manufacture of brick.⁴ Along with being known for the production of high grade ceramic products from the superior clays found in the region, East Canton is well known as an apple orchard center.⁵

¹E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 10-11.

²Ibid., Vol. III, p. 747.

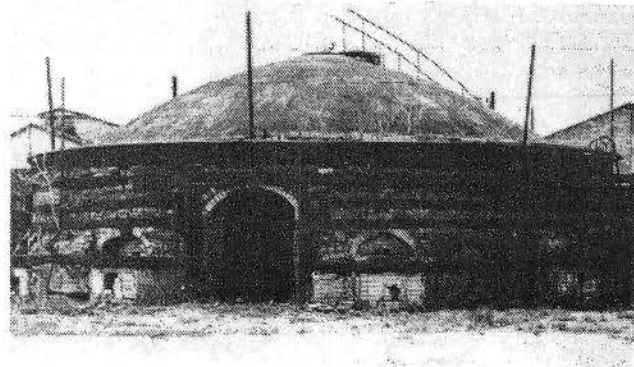
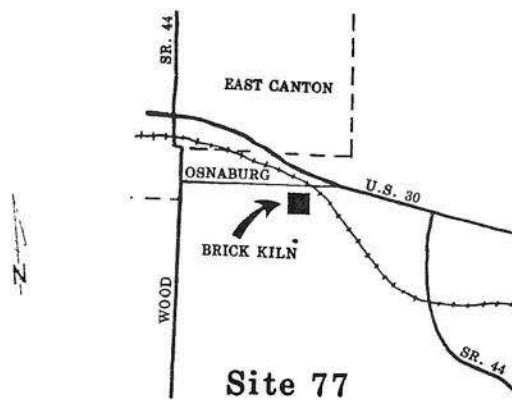
³Ibid., Vol. II, p. 649.

⁴Ibid., Vol. III, p. 744.

⁵Ibid., Vol. I, p. 10-11.

NAME: Historic: Brick Kiln

LOCATION: US 30, east of East Canton.



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1834

STYLE: Industrial site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Storage buildings for fired bricks surround these kilns located at an operating brick yard on the east side of East Canton. The round kilns have conical roofs with a vent at the top for releasing built-up heat once the firing process is complete. Thick walls enable the heat to be held for the necessary amount of time.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The buildings are only representatives of what was once a very important industry in Stark County. Because of the quality of clay available in the area, many small firms operated in Stark County, producing a variety of brick and tile goods. Between 1891 and 1900 there were reported to be 39 companies or individuals making brick, tile, or stoneware in the Stark County area.¹ Beginning in the 1900s, the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, through a series of mergers, became the largest producer of paving brick in the world. In fact, Stark County became known as the "paving brick capital of the world" because of the growth of the Metropolitan brick company. After 1930, the demand for paving bricks sharply declined when concrete and asphalt became cheaper to produce and install. Some brick and tile products were still manufactured, but by 1932, the number of clay product companies in Stark County had dropped to 22. Only 12 active clay companies remained in 1965.² This number was cut to 9 by 1975. Five of these 9 were firms organized prior to 1916. These companies, still operating today, are: The Belden Brick Company, Metropolitan Industries, Inc., US Ceramic Tile (Spartek, Inc.); and Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Company.³

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Harold C. McCollam, The Brick and Tile Industry in Stark County 1809-1976, (Canton, Ohio: Stark County Historical Society, 1976), p. 298.

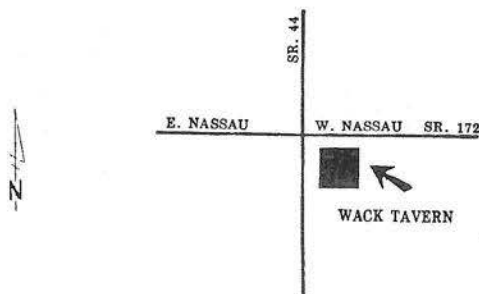
²Ibid., p. 300.

³Ibid., p. 311.

NAME: Historic: Wack Tavern/Geib House

Current: Stagecoach Inn

LOCATION: 202 East Nassau Street S.E., East Canton, Ohio
(corner of S.R. 44 and S.R. 172)



Site 78



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1836

STYLE: Federal

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The "L" shaped building features the Flemish bond pattern of brick on the front and an American bond pattern on the remaining three sides. The main entrance has a semi-elliptical fanlight and side lights. The windows are double-hung 6/6 with plain stone lug sills and stone lintels. There is a box cornice. A more recent 2-story "L" shaped porch is located at the rear of the structure.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Located on a major east-west stagecoach route crossing Stark County, the building served as an inn for more than a century. The original owner of the land was James Leeper, founder of East Canton and proprietor of the First Tavern, established about 1806. The Wack Tavern, built about 1836, operated as an inn until 1938. Now a private home and antique shop, this is one of the few Federal style buildings in Stark County.

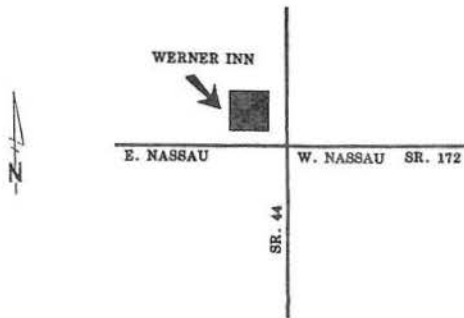
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by B. Henderson, V. Varian, A. Bush, G. Bush of the Osnaburg Historical Society. #STA-848-19.

NAME: Historic: Werner Inn, Reed Tavern

Current: Kendzora Home

LOCATION: 131 E. Nassau St. (NW corner of SR 172 and SR 44), East Canton



Site 79



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1834

STYLE: Federal

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This 2-story building is constructed of brick in the Flemish bond pattern on the front and American bond on the back and sides. It is of federal styling with a semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights at the main entry. Windows have plain lug sills. Also featured is a box cornice and dentils. The interior has a fireplace in every room. There is a ballroom on the second floor.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

According to the dated stone in the gable, the building was constructed in 1834. It was built by Jacob Stambaugh, a mason, and served as a tavern and inn. Currently a private residence, it has been occupied by four generations of the same family. It is located on a major east-west stagecoach route and, along with the Wack Tavern, which stands on the southeast corner of the same intersection, provided food and bed to many early travelers. Few federal style buildings remain in Stark County.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form by B. Henderson, V. Varian, A. Bush, and G. Bush of the Osnaburg Historical Society. #STA-850-19.

East Canton and OSNABURG TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-763-19	Indian Run Church	Hill Church - .7 mi E. of Ind. Run	c. 1884	Eclectic
STA-770-19	Loutzenheiser House	9539 Mapleton	c. 1830	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-764-19	Moon House	Evening Star - S. of Lisbon	c. 1825	Log Vernacular
STA-768-19	Plotz/Dehoff House	Neiman - .5 mi N. of U.S. 30	c. 1840	German Federal
STA-767-19	Miss Shull House	S.E. corner - Neiman/Lisbon	c. 1850	German/South. Federal
STA-766-19	Shull Tavern	8038 Lisbon	c. 1840	German Federal
STA-765-19	Snyder House	S.R. 44 - north of Valleybrook	c. 1850	Late Greek Revival
STA-769-19	Swite House	S.W. corner - Maplegrove/Lisbon	c. 1850	German Federal variant

PARIS TOWNSHIP

The first white settler in the area, Rudolph 'Rudy' Bair, helped write the story of the village and township which he founded. Bair arrived in 1806 and in 1814 he laid out and recorded the Village of Paris. Four years later he played a major role in the incorporation of Paris Township (originally part of Osnaburg Township). He also built the township's first gristmill and sawmill.

The first log cabin school building was constructed in 1811 and also housed worship services for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations migrating into the area.

In addition to Paris, two other communities were founded in the township. New Franklin, situated on the southeastern border of the county, was platted in 1831 by John Unkefer. Its most distinguished landmark is a famous stagecoach tavern. Bypassed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the community continues as a rural residential village, just as does Robertsville, founded by Joseph Robard, a French Huguenot, in 1841.

Paris Township has the highest point in Stark County, 1,360 feet above sea level and much of the township remains in farmland and orchards.

E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 52-60.

Ibid., p. 199.

Ibid., pp. 328-335.

PARIS

Paris was the first village to be laid out in the township of the same name. Both the village and township were founded by Rudolph Bair in 1814.

In the early years, stage coach drivers would stop at Samuel Unkefer's log cabin tavern to change horses. Later the tavern was operated by George Mayer. As late as the 1920s this Old Stage Coach Inn continued to provide bed and breakfast for travelers and an artist's rendering of this tavern appeared on the cover of Country Gentleman magazine in 1939. Owners were Mr. and Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Powell, a fifth generation Stier, was village historian and active in the WCTU.

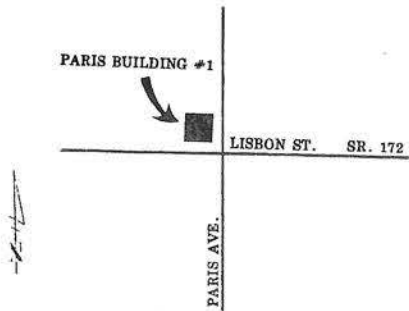
Another favorite stop for many years was the Martin store, opened in 1840 by Rudolphus Martin. The village is surrounded by prosperous farms and orchards.

E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 508-513.

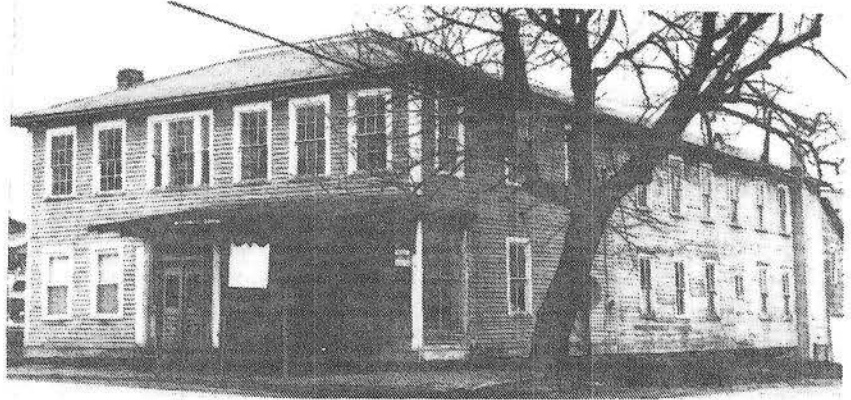
NAME: Historic: Paris Building #1

Current: Wolsey Home

LOCATION: northwest corner of Lisbon Street (State Route 172) and Paris Avenue, Paris, Ohio



Site 80



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1835

STYLE: Greek Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The 2-story framed clapboard commercial building features two double door entries with sidelights and rectangular transom windows. The building has 6/6 double-hung windows and a hipped roof of slate. Pilasters frame the entries and are also located on the corners of the building. The building has been altered by the addition of a side porch as well as a porch across part of the front of the building¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

From the history available there is confusion over which Paris building is actually the Martin Inn (also see Paris Building #2). The growth of Paris was the result of its location on a stagecoach line. Later transportation developments bypassed Paris. As a result, the community retains much of its mid-19th century appearance. The Martin Inn, however, was important to the history of the village. The Martin store was founded in Paris about 1840 and became the largest and most important store in the eastern part of Stark County. Besides running the store, the Martin family also was known for the manufacture of five-ring harnesses and London whips.

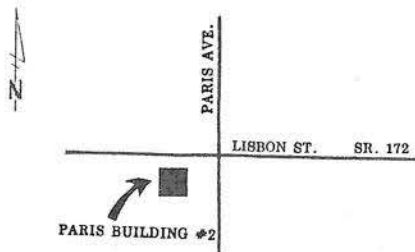
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb on 8/81 #STA-761-20.

Letter from Eric Johannesen, The Western Reserve Historical Society, dated September 27, 1985

NAME: Historic: Paris Building #2

LOCATION: southwest corner of Lisbon Street (State Route 172) and
Paris Avenue, Paris, Ohio



Site 81



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1840

STYLE: Greek Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick building is an imposing example of a residential-commercial structure with Greek Revival elements.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The history of this structure is confused with that of a structure on the northwest corner of the same intersection (see Paris Building #1).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb on 8/81 #STA-761-20.

Letter from Eric Johannesen, The Western Reserve Historical Society, dated September 27, 1985

MINERVA

John Whitacre founded a new community in southern Stark County in 1833 and named it for his niece, Minerva. A surveyor from Columbiana County, Mr. Whitacre had built a grist mill along Little Sandy Creek in 1818 to serve the predominantly English and Scotch-Irish community. Later, in partnership with John Pool, he replaced this early mill with a large frame structure which operated as the Minerva Milling Company.

In its first half century, Minerva experienced slow growth, due partly to competition from the community of Paris, first settled in 1813. The wool and hide business picked up when the Sandy and Beaver Canal began operation, but the canal was a \$2,000,000 failure for investors and was phased out when the railroad was built in 1858.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Minerva was a trading and milling center. This increased activity and prosperity made possible the annual major social events, the fair and shows at the Opera House, in the early 1900s. A progressive town, (townspeople adopted the slogan the "Biggest Little City in Ohio"), it was one of the first of its size in the state to operate a waterworks and power plant.

In addition to being the location where the country's first steel railway car was built, Minerva also became known as the home of the Minerva Wax Paper Company. Other industries locating in the area included: the Liberty Bell manufacturers; the Cronin China Company, the American Electric Switch Corporation, General Color and Chemical, a New York Central Railroad round house, and the Metropolitan Glaze Tile Company. Some also recall that it was the hometown of former General Motors President Charles E. Wilson. Minerva, tucked into the southeastern tip of Stark County, now has spilled over into Columbiana and Carroll counties.

E..T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 224-233.

Ibid., Vol. III, pp. 730-741.

PARIS TOWNSHIP Minerva and Robertsville

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-805-20	Commercial structures	Market Street south of U.S. 30	c. 1880	Gothic Revival/ Italianate
STA-807-20	Craig House	Main Street south of Line	c. 1860	Federal/Transitional
STA-762-20	Dr. Erebout House	Lisbon east of Paris	c. 1840	Federal
STA-809-20	Elson Vandegrift House	S.R. 183 north of S.R. 172	c. 1850	Federal
STA-806-20	Claus Building	5869 Market	c. 1880	Italianate/ Gothic Revival
STA-816-20	S. Haines House	S.R. 183 1 mi N. of Minerva	c. 1830	Log Vernacular
STA-838-20	Huet House	Fox north of Freed	c. 1840	Federal
STA-812-20	Meisner House	S.E. corner - Lisbon/Robertsville	c. 1840	Federal
STA-814-20	Riley House	S.R. 172 east of S.R. 183	c. 1830	Vernacular
STA-810-20	Shekels House	S.E. corner - S.R. 172/S.R. 183	c. 1850	Federal
STA-760-20	Smith Building	S.W. corner - Paris/Lisbon	c. 1840	Federal/Greek Revival
STA-815-20	L. Vink House	S.R. 172 east of S.R. 183	c. 1840	Greek Revival
STA-808-20	Walker House	Freed Avenue west of S.R. 183	c. 1830-40	German Federal
STA-169-20	Commercial structure	S.W. corner - U.S. 30/Oakleaf	c. 1885	Rural Vernacular
STA-811-20	Robertsville Grange Hall	N.W. corner - U.S. 30/Robertsville	1913	Vernacular Schoolhouse

PIKE TOWNSHIP

After first being a part of Canton Township, Pike Township was organized in 1815. It included the present day Pike and Bethlehem township areas.

The earliest known settler in Pike Township was George Young. Of German background, he and his family settled near the center of the township, where they farmed leased land. By 1811 he had accumulated enough money to purchase a quarter section and build a log cabin. He later built the township's first brick home at the corner of Downing and Briggles streets. Reportedly, Young was drafted three times during the War of 1812, but each time he paid \$100 to have a substitute fight for him. From his two marriages, Young fathered a total of 19 children. By 1938 his descendants numbered 800.

The year of 1811 also saw the arrival of Jonathan Cable, who planted the first five acres of wheat in that area. His land later became the site of the U.S. Quarry Tile Company.

The first township election was held in 1815 in the home of Henry Bordner. Mr. Bordner and Phillip Seffert became township officers in this election. Pinney Guest, who arrived in 1812 with his father-in-law Benjamin Miller, was elected the first justice of peace to serve the township. Guest, an ordained Baptist minister, performed many of the early marriage ceremonies in the area.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. II, p. 101.

EAST SPARTA

Called the "Switzerland of Stark County" because of its scenery, East Sparta waited longer than any other village to incorporate and get a post office. The name of Sparta, chosen for the Greek city, was recorded in 1815. The name was nearly changed to Pierce, the name given the post office which opened in 1854, when the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad (now part of the Baltimore and Ohio system) encountered mixups with the town of Sparta in Monroe County. Townspeople and railroad officials compromised on the name, East Sparta.

The town was founded by Quaker Amos Janney, an inventive man who developed friction rollers in 1819.¹ Luther Drury, the town's first blacksmith, opened an iron furnace and forge about the same time. The flour mill was the only industry until 1880.² The rise of the brick industry between 1880 and 1908 saw the creation of U.S. Roofing Tile Company (forerunner of U.S. Quarry Tile Company) and the East Sparta Clay and Lime Company (forerunner of Sparta Ceramic Company). Brick was first manufactured on the Walker farm in 1884. The clay produced a buff brick which was used in the construction of the Canton Auditorium and other local buildings. The firm was sold to U.S. Quarry in 1936. Tile from this firm was used in many major construction projects, including the Panama Canal, Hoover Dam, and several tunnels.³ In 1940 the company switched from the production of quarry tile to glazed tile.

The first man of national importance to hail from Stark County, Joseph Medill, resided in East Sparta. Medill was founder of the Republican Party and editor/proprietor of the Chicago Tribune.⁴ Another notable individual was Dr. Daniel Letherman Gans, village physician for half a century.⁵

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 72-79.

²Ibid., Vol. III, p. 190.

³Ibid., pp. 189-196.

⁴Ibid., p. 723.

⁵Ibid., pp. 726-727.

PIKE TOWNSHIP and East Sparta

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-771-23	Halcomb Property	2232 Fohl Road	c. 1830	Log Vernacular
STA-797-23	Lattin House	S.W. corner - Cleveland/Westbrook	c. 1830	Log Vernacular
STA-776-23	Thomas Newhouse House	Bowmont - .5 mi E. of Westbrook	c. 1850	Souther Federal
STA-773-23	Peddicord House	Westbrook - .5 mi W. of Willowdale	c. 1850	German/South. Federal
STA-774-23	Teeple/Briggle House #1	Walnut - west of Chestnut	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-775-23	Teeple/Briggle House #2	Chestnut - south of Walnut	c. 1830	Log Vernacular
STA-772-23	Yenny House	2205 Fohl Road S.W.	c. 1830	Log Vernacular

SANDY TOWNSHIP

Named for its productive sandy soil, Sandy Township was established on March 16, 1809. At the time of the early settlers, there were a few Indian and horse trails through the wilderness, notably the Tuscarawas Indian trail down the Sandy Creek and pioneer trails from Steubenville to Canton and Bethlehem.

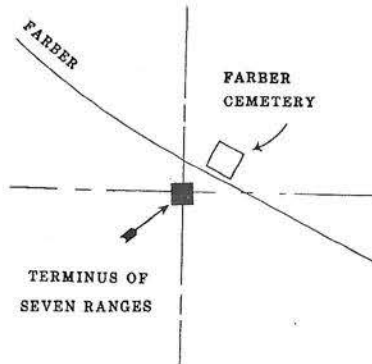
The stage coach line from Canton to Steubenville, operated by Bezaleel Wells, went through Sandy Township. Later, John Brown developed a 3-foot gauge one-half mile railroad through the township. The embankments, bridges, trestle works, and rails were made of maple fastened with wooden pins. Mules powered the system which was used to transport stone from the David Reed Stone Quarry to Elson's dam.

Settlers moving into the area between 1808 and 1810 included the William Knotts family (whose farm was the location of the first school-house), James Reeves, Downing family, William Thompson family, Peter Mottice family, John Reed, Isaac Van Meter, John Hewitt among others. Attorneys Charles W. Sickafoose and Harvey Creighton are descended from early families who had adjoining farms in the township.

Stark County Bicentennial Story Committee, Stark County Bicentennial Story, Vol. II, p. 131.

NAME: Historic: Terminus of the Seven Ranges

LOCATION: Intersection of Stark, Tuscarawas, and Carroll counties,
Magnolia, Ohio



Site 42



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1786

STYLE: Site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The terminus is indicated by a 12" x 6" small granite marker located on the Warren Bowman farm near Magnolia. It is 288 feet from Farber Road at the junction of Stark, Carroll, and Tuscarawas counties. The marker is 42 miles due west of the beginning point for surveying the public lands of the United States.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

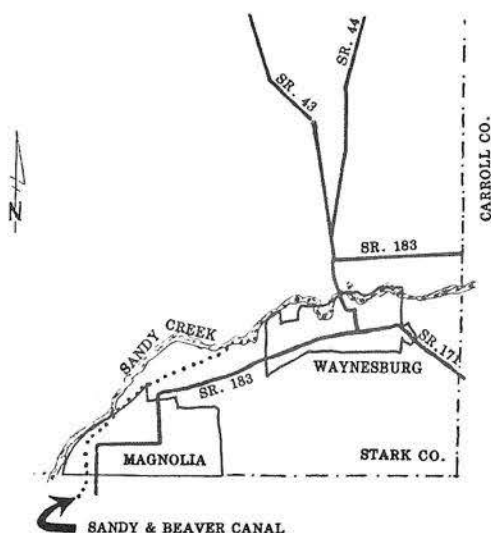
The Terminus of the Seventh Range marks the 1786 completion of the first phase of the U.S. Public Land Survey. The survey, conducted by geographer Thomas Hotchins, was the result of the Ordinance of 1785 which required that all public lands be divided into townships (six miles square) and ranges. Once public land was surveyed it was available for sale, opening up this area for settlement.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Gretchen Klimoski, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, May, 1976.

NAME: Historic: Sandy Beaver Canal

LOCATION: Generally follows Sandy Creek around communities of Magnolia and Waynesburg and through Minerva in Stark County



Site 82



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1835

STYLE: site

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The stream channel and pond along the Sandy Creek serve as reminders of the Sandy Beaver Canal, which once extended 90 miles from Bolivar on the Ohio-Erie Canal to Glasgow on the Ohio River.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The development of canals in the interior areas of the state encouraged economic development never before experienced in the "frontier lands." Investors in the Sandy Beaver Canal hoped that the same benefits would result from their project. Instead, they lost \$2,000,000 in this canal building venture. Because of terrain, the canal was much more expensive than originally planned, and was plagued with engineering problems. The most damaging competition to the canal was the westward expansion of the railroads. The Sandy Beaver Canal was only in use from about 1848 until the opening of the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad in 1858. The canal was built too late to have any significant economic impact on the county.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 227, 267.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia sits on the Geographer's Line from which all of the township ranges were surveyed.¹ The original survey marker, located one mile west of the Village near Farber Road, designates the northwest corner of the 7th Range and marks the junction of 3 counties and 4 townships.

The earliest settlers in the Sandy Valley area arrived in 1805. They were James Downing Sr., an Indian Scout for the army of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, his son-in-law Isaac Van Meter and his wife. Downing brought more of his family the following year. Settlers were attracted by the rolling land and sandy soil.

Magnolia was laid out in 1834 by Richard Elson and John Smith. The fragrance of the Magnolia trees in bloom reminded Elson of his Brooke County, Virginia, home so he used the name for his brand of flour and suggested it for the village. Elson diverted water from the Sandy Creek for his grist and sawmill and later secured rights to use water from the Sandy-Beaver Canal. A. R. Elson began working in the mill with his father in 1851. New equipment was installed in 1867 and again in 1881. When A.R.'s sons joined the business in 1890, it was incorporated as the A. R. Elson Company and the mill remains in the family today.

Magnolia prospered during the short life of the Sandy-Beaver Canal, constructed in 1833-37. However, problems with the sandy soil holding water and the reduction in revenues, following the arrival of the railroads, led to the canal's early demise.

Rich deposits of coal and clay led to the opening of the Magnolia Coal Company in 1898 and the Clay Plant in 1901. The mine operated until 1911 and the James Bros. Coal Co. was incorporated in 1914. There are still mining and strip mine operations in the area. The clay plant was sold to National Tile & Fireproofing and later was operated by Glen-Gery Corp. The Greer and Beatty Tile & Brick plant, now the Whitacre-Greer Corp., also was built in 1901.

The earliest preachers in the settlement were Presbyterians Lyman Potter and Joshua Beers. The Catholic parish, founded the same year as the village, built the St. Mary's Catholic Church in 1851. It was constructed of brick made locally on the Reed farm.

Perhaps the most prominent person to hail from Magnolia was I. W. Abel, who was International President of the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) from 1965-77.²

The town hall and current home of the Magnolia Historical Society is a two-room schoolhouse built in 1869, which is being restored by the historical society.

¹Magnolia Bicentennial Committee, A History of Magnolia from the Frontier Days to the Nation's Bicentennial, p. 2.

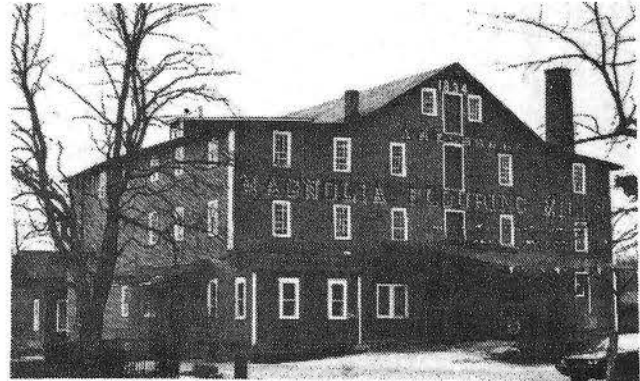
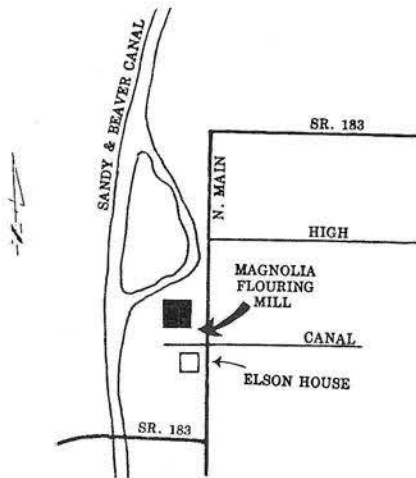
²Ibid., p. 7.

Ibid., pp. 1-17

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 263-271, 615.

NAME: Historic: Magnolia Flouring Mill

LOCATION: 261 North Main Street, Magnolia, Ohio



Site 83

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1834

STYLE: Industrial Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The wood building has an asymmetrical facade, double-hung 9/6 windows, a raking cornice and shed roofed extensions. The mill pond also features a spillway.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

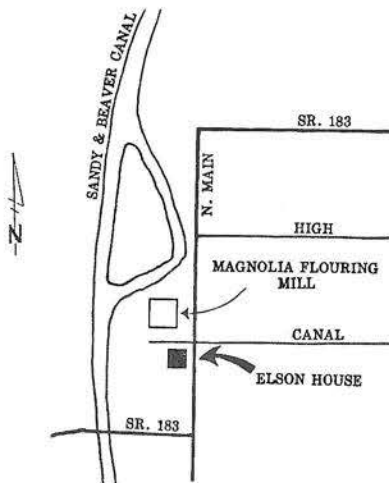
The mill was built by Richard Elson in 1834, the year that Magnolia was founded. Mill operations first used water from the Sandy Creek. When the Sandy Beaver Canal was constructed, Elson purchased rights to canal water. The mill remains in the ownership of the Elson family. The Magnolia Flour Mill is the finest original mill preserved in Stark County and one of the best in Ohio.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb, April, 1981. #STA-680-24.

NAME: Historic: Elson House

LOCATION: North Main Street, Magnolia, Ohio



Site 83



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1880

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick Italianate house features segmented brick arched hood molds and stone lug sills. Windows are double-hung 1/1. The cornice is bracketed with frieze lights and brick panels. The porch features a bracketed cornice with fleur-de-lis pendants at the end of each bracket. Porch columns and spindles are square. Decorative fencing is of wrought iron.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home is reportedly on the site of the original Richard Elson house built when Magnolia was first settled. Elson established the grist mill and sawmill immediately north of the house. The fine Italianate home is still owned by the Elson family.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb, August, 1981. #STA-784-24.

SANDY TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-781-24	Baker House	S.E. corner - Indian Run/S.R. 43	c. 1850 (1832)	Federal/Italianate
TUS-33-15	Belden Schoolhouse	Route 183, east of Route 800	c. 1860	Octagonal
TUS-32-15	Lyman Swann Farm (Belden)	Route 183, east of Route 800	1846	Federal (Victorian)
STA-780-24	Centenary Methodist Church	N.W. corner - S.R. 43/Indian Run	1866	Gothic Revival
STA-645-24	Deist House	7435 Goodland Street	1852	Federal
STA-783-24	M. Halter House	near N.W. cor. - Mottice/Elson	c. 1825	ruins
STA-795-24	Michel House	6339 Ridgeview Drive S.E.	c. 1840	
STA-782-24	James Robertson House	Willowdale - 1/2 mi. N. of Elson	c. 1840-50	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-779-24	Jacob Tressler House	S.W. corner - Indian Run/Fairhill	c. 1850	Greek Revival

Magnolia

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-784-24	Elson House	Main Street - south of Mill	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-799-24	Gordon House	490 Main Street	c. 1890	High Victorian Gothic
STA-800-24	Loomis House	N.W. corner - Main/Harrison	c. 1910	Colonial Revival
STA-785-24	Magnolia Village Hall	328 Main Street	1896	Schoolhouse Gothic
STA-789-24	Smith House	S.E. corner - Main/Canal	1925	Tudor Revival
STA-788-24	Williams Pharmacy	S.W. corner - Routes 183/542	c. 1830	Greek Revival

WAYNESBURG

Waynesburg, one of three new villages recorded in Stark County just after the War of 1812, was laid out by Joseph Handlon on January 14, 1814, and incorporated in 1833. Capt. James Downing, who had built a cabin in the area in 1806, possibly was responsible for this community being named for Mad Anthony Wayne of the Revolution. He had served under Wayne and recalled a brush with the Indians in the vicinity back in 1793. At the time the village was platted most of the area was covered by a snake-infested dense forest.

In 1815, Daniel Shaeffer bought the log cabin built by Isaac Van Meter (reportedly the oldest house in Waynesburg) and opened a tavern. Robert Hamilton purchased the business in 1850 and built the log Hamilton tavern, a stagecoach inn where presidents and famous men stopped on their travels. Headquarters for the Democratic Party as early as the Adams-Jackson presidential campaign, the structure is still standing, but is covered with clapboard and shingles.

Handlon started the first sawmill in the community and opened its first store. The blacksmith shop and first coal mine are credited to Samuel Allerton. Other firsts include: J. T. Rice, shoemaker, a shoe store; John Brown, preacher, mechanic, and politician, the gristmill, sawmill, and woolen mill; Henry Wagoner and Frederick Vogel, a tailor shop; James McClure, tannery; Simon Smith, cooper.

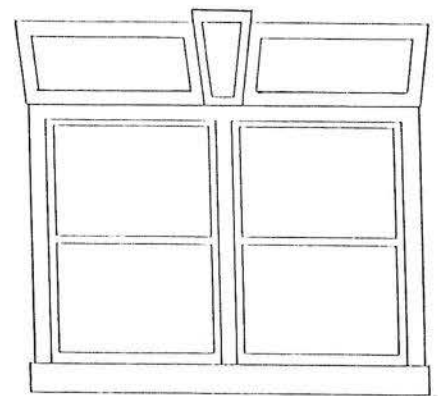
Early residents of the community saw a school built near Chapel Hill and some attended services on Sunday in the Downing home to hear Presbyterian Joshua Beer preach. A spring on the hillside, which was the town's main water supply until the 1920s, attracted the first distillery, where Shaeffer offered customers their choice of liquor or springwater for refreshment.

Waynesburg and Sandy Township played a prominent role in county and state politics. General John Augustine served as county sheriff from 1819-25 and later went to Columbus to serve in the House of Representatives and Senate. The first member of the state legislature to hail from Sandy Township was Robert McCall, who also was county treasurer from 1841-44. Other Ohio legislators from Sandy Township were John Brown, Dr. James Welch, and Thomas C. Snyder. Robert Creighton, ancestor of Harvey Creighton (former township trustee and now clerk of Osnaburg Township), championed the Whig cause against William Hammers, who bore the banner for the democracy.

E. T. Heald, Stark County Story, Vol. I pp. 14, 42, 51, 57, 267-269.

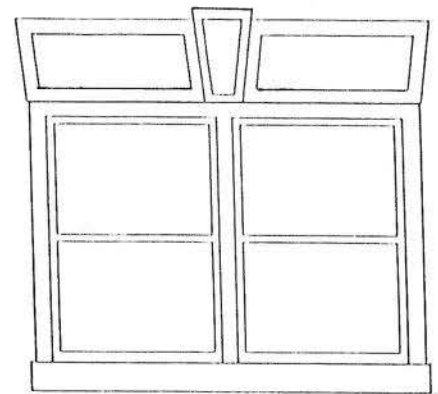
Waynesburg

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-646-24	Brummage House	160-62 Lisbon	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-794-24	Eileen's Beauty Salon	Main Street south of RR tracks	1908	Commercial
STA-793-24	Elsass Store	N.W. corner - Lisbon/Mill	c. 1885	Italianate
STA-787-24	Nationwide Insurance Bldg.	S.W. corner - Main/Lisbon	1880	Italianate
STA-791-24	First Presbyterian Church	S.E. corner - Lisbon/Market	1867	Gothic Revival
STA-798-24	Sandy Township Hall	N.E. corner - Mill/Lisbon	c. 1860	Early Italianate
STA-792-24	American Legion Post	166 Lisbon Street	c. 1870	Spanish Baroque Revival
STA-777-24	Waynesburg Commercial	Lots 45, 47, 51 and 56	c. 1875-85; 1920	Mixed
STA-778-24	Waynesburg Residential	117, 122, and 123 Main Street	c. 1850-75	Federal & Italianate
STA-786-24	Tinshop	S.E. corner - Lisbon/Main	c. 1830	Greek Revival
STA-647-24	Zwick Building	N.W. corner - Lisbon/Main	c. 1845	Federal



Southwestern Stark County





Southwestern Stark County



BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP

Prior to 1815, Bethlehem and Pike townships were included in Canton Township. A portion of Tuscarawas Township, organized in 1810, also went into the new township, created in March of 1815 and named for the Pennsylvania hometown of the German and English settlers who had migrated to the area.

By the time that Bethlehem Township held a separate election in 1817, the community of Bethlehem (later to become Navarre) had a log school house and a log church; and the days of Indians crossing the Muskingum Trail and of Christian Frederick Post's mission work were fading in the minds of pioneers looking for fertile land and rich resources.

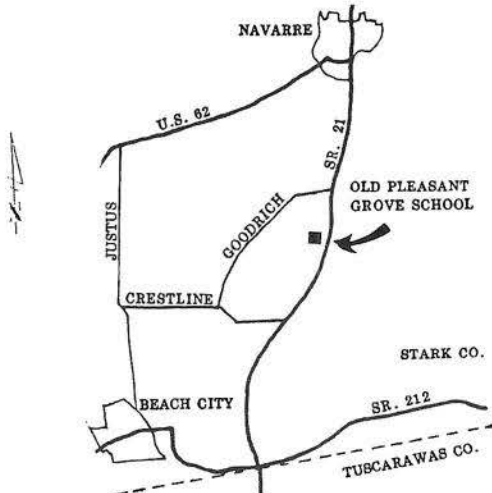
The township was heavily timbered and, with the exception of the village of Navarre, has maintained its rural character.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 23, 73.

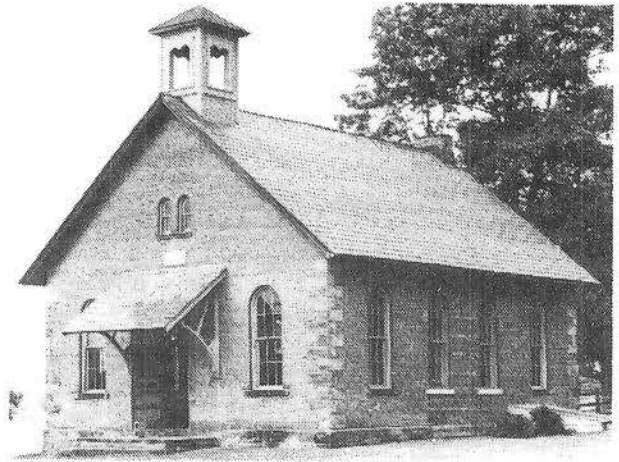
NAME: Historic: Old Pleasant Grove School

Current: Schneider Building/Erie Street Schoolhouse

LOCATION: U.S. Route 21, 2-1/2 miles south of Navarre (west side of road)



Site 84



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1870

STYLE: Gothic Revival Elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick common bond one-room schoolhouse has two stories. The building is rectangular in shape with a gabled roof and a cupola. Also featured are brick segmented arched lintels, stone lug sills, and double-hung 6/6 arched windows. The facade has a transomed entry and a porch with a shed roof and brackets. Besides stone quoins there are two arched windows that appear in the gable.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Few relatively intact one-room schoolhouse buildings remain.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb, June, 1981. #STA-682-22.

NAVARRE

According to Heald, "Navarre is three villages in one, and the last one founded gave its name to all three."¹ The first of these villages, Bethlehem, was laid out by Swedenborgians Jonathan W. Condy and Martin Brinton in 1806. The name, Bethlehem, came from the Moravian Religious Society of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which was a model for the community. A log cabin built there in 1808 reportedly is the oldest remaining building in Stark County. The cabin has since been covered with clapboards.

"The construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal revolutionized life for quiet, slow-going Bethlehem, creating two new neighbors and competitors, Rochester and Navarre."² Rochester, a direct result of the completion of the canal, was platted in 1833 by Nathan McGrew. The banks along the canal at Bethlehem were high, and developers thought that a site about a mile north would provide better access to the waterway.

In 1834, Massillon's founder James Duncan realized that the vacant land between these two communities was suitable for development, so he built a grist mill and store as part of a village, which he named Navarre. Competition for canal business created bitter rivalry between the communities until action in 1843 to establish a central post office for "Navarre." The formal incorporation of the Village of Navarre did not take place until 1871, however.

These canal towns, like many others, were affected by the westward expansion of the railroads, and had already witnessed a steady decline in canal operations before the 1913 flood destroyed the canal system. Also, the rail system was well established before Navarre got its first railroad in 1882, so the town never became an important rail trade center.

Navarre remains a small community with a population of 1,340. Its largest industry, Nickles Bakery, started in 1909. The firm has experienced steady growth and now has distribution plants throughout northeastern and east central Ohio. The community's emphasis on "the past" stresses the impact of the canal era and this important period in American history.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 19.

²Ibid., p. 244.

Ibid., pp. 253-262.

Marilyn R. Cook and Don Cooke, Navarre, Ohio 1806-1981: Covered Wagons, Canals, and Characters, (Navarre, Ohio: Navarre-Bethlehem Township Historical Society 1981), p. 31-39.

NAME: Historic: Loew-Define Grocery Store and Home

LOCATION: 202 South Market, Navarre, Ohio



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1850

STYLE: Greek Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

This 2 1/2-story brick structure is built on a cut stone foundation and has a slate covered gabled roof. The central store front entrance is flanked by large plate glass windows with transoms. Characteristic of the cornice and roofline are large molded entablature boards and gable end returns. A wooden Italianate porch was later constructed on the north side, and a one-story brick wing was added to the rear about 1900. The path of the Ohio and Erie Canal, abandoned in 1913, is just south of the store.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Loew-Define Store is an important canal era link to the commercial life of Navarre. Its Greek Revival style was commonly found on many antebellum buildings in the village. Many of these other commercial buildings, constructed when Navarre was a major wheat shipping center, have since been demolished. In the 1860's John Loew, the Justice of the Peace for Navarre, purchased the property. In 1867 it was the scene of a trial in which new lawyer William McKinley successfully represented the defendant in a farm ownership suit. The store was operated as the Loew and Son grocery into the early 20th century when it was acquired by James D. Define, an Italian immigrant. The neighborhood surrounding the store by that time had become known as "Italy Hill." Thus the store can also be linked to the ethnic character of the village.

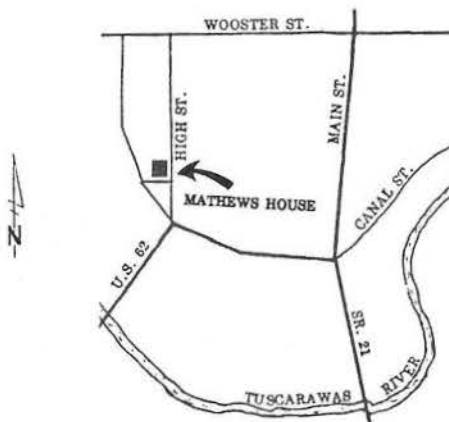
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by David A. Simmons of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, August, 1979.

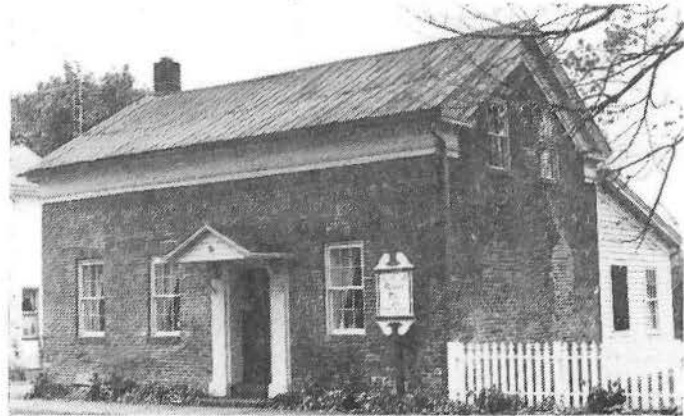
NAME: Historic: Mathews House

Current: Navarre/Bethlehem Township Historical Society

LOCATION: 123 North High Street, Navarre, Ohio



Site 85



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1833

STYLE: Greek Revival Elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The two-story brick common bond building is rectangular in shape with a more recent rear wing addition and a gabled tin roof. Featured is an entablature with a cornice return. Windows have brick sills and lintels. The structure has wrought iron wall brace brackets.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The home was built by Joseph Mathews, a New England printer who settled in the area the same time that the community of Rochester was platted by Norman McGrew in 1833. Rochester was one of three adjacent communities located on the Ohio and Erie Canal. In 1843 the village of Rochester united with Bethlehem and Navarre into one village, which became known as Navarre.² Other Mathews family members who have resided in the house were William Mathews, a portraitist, known as "Stark County's Painter of Presidents"; Joseph Mathews, a doctor; and Alfred Mathews, a Civil War illustrator. Dr. H. Uhl also once used the building. The Mathews House now serves as a museum for the Navarre/Bethlehem Township Historical Society.³

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹Ohio Historic Inventory form by M. Reeb. #STA-520-22

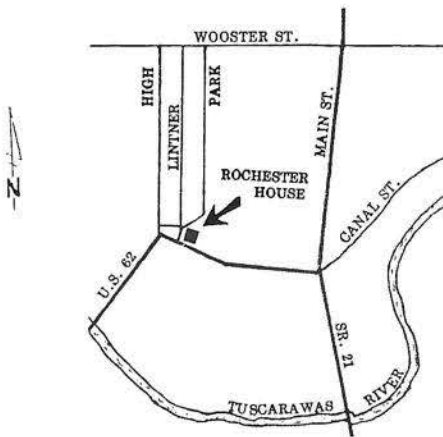
²Marilyn R. Cook, and Don Cooke, Navarre, Ohio 1806-1981 Covered Wagons, Canals, and Characters. Navarre: Navarre-Bethlehem Township Historical Society, 1981.

³OHI form

NAME: Historic: Rochester House (Stahl Building)

Current: Rochester Inn and Square

LOCATION: northeast corner of Canal Street and Lintner Court, Navarre



Site 86

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1838

STYLE: Greek Revival

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The two-story running bond brick building has a gabled roof with asbestos shingling. The doorway features Greek Revival style elements with flanking side lights headed by an oblong transom light. An attic window sits between a triangular shaped pediment. Other windows of the five-bay building have large stone lintels and sills. The building also features a wide but unadorned entablature.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Rochester house was built by the sons of A. Stahl, a body guard for George Washington during the Revolutionary War. For his service, Stahl was granted land along the Tuscarawas. When the building was constructed, the town, known today as Navarre, was actually three separate communities along the Ohio and Erie Canal. The Rochester house was located in the westernmost village of Rochester, founded in 1833. All three communities were united into the community of Navarre in 1843.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form, Mary L. Reeb, #STA-521-22.

Marilyn R. Cook and Don Cooke, Navarre, Ohio, 1806-1981: Covered Wagons, Canals, and Characters, p. 49.

NAVARRE AND BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-673-22	Dutton House	Kemary - .5 mi N. of Hudson Drive	c. 1860	German Federal
STA-531-22	Edmond House	135 Center Street	c. 1850	Italianate
STA-519-22	Edwards Barn	Wooster Street - E. of canal bed	c. 1860	Vernacular
STA-631-22	Edwards House	N.E. corner - Canal/Wooster	c. 1830	Salt Box
STA-661-22	Elder House	Park - N. of Keeferview	c. 1880	High Victorian Gothic
STA-188-22	Elton Street Bridge	Elton Street - Tuscarawas River	1913-14	Metal Truss
STA-659-22	Faith Freewill Baptist Ch.	N.W. corner - Shepler Church/Hudson	c. 1900	Greek Revival elements
STA-527-22	Gaynor House	116 Park Street	c. 1860	Gothic Revival elem.
STA-525-22	Harsh House	N.W. corner - Canal/Columbiana	1835	Vernacular
STA-523-22	Heather House	S.W. corner - Market/Canal	c. 1840	Federal
STA-675-22	Krichbaum Farmhouse	Haut - west of Sherman Church	c. 1860	German Federal
STA-528-22	Levan House	14 Center Street	c. 1870	Italianate
STA-636-22	Lonas House	21 Basin Street	1906	Victorian Gothic w/Queen Anne
STA-635-22	Massillon Container Co.	Ohio - W. of Sisterhen Court	c. 1870	Vernacular
STA-542-22	McAfee House/Farm	Erie Street - .5 mi S. corp. line	1836	Federal elements
STA-665-22	Mullane House	Shepler Church - S. of Hudson Dr.	1873	Italianate
STA-538-22	Muskoff Building	Main St. - N. of Canal St.	c. 1900	Commercial
STA-520-22	Mathews/Uhl House	123 N. High Steet	c. 1830	Greek Revival elements
STA-662-22	Navarre Depot	RR tracks - W. of Main Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-639-22	Nestor House	209 Market Street	1852	Vernacular
STA-634-22	Nickles House	32 Center Street	c. 1880	Eclectic
STA-642-22	Nickles House	102 Center Street	1886	Queen Anne elements
STA-663-22	Plott House	Werstler - N. of Brinker Street	c. 1860	German Federal
STA-522-22	Reidenbach House	130 Center Street	c. 1860	Gothic Revival
STA-633-22	Regula Building	N.W. corner - Basin/Garver	c. 1910	Colonial Revival Queen Anne
STA-640-22	Rowe House	130 Basin Street	1896	Greek/Gothic Revival
STA-667-22	St. Paul's UCC	N.W. corner - S.R. 21/Crestline	1845-1913	Gothic Revival/ Romanesque
STA-671-22	Scarlette House	S.W. corner - Kemary/Brinker	c. 1870 (1884)	Gothic Revival

NAVARRE AND BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-682-22	Schneider Building	S.R. 21 - .5 mi S. of Goodrich	c. 1870	Schoolhouse Federal/ Gothic Revival
STA-674-22	Schneider House	S.R. 21 - .5 mi. S. of Goodrich	c. 1850	German Federal/ Greek Revival
STA-632-22	Shedlarz House	26 Basin Street	c. 1907	Colonial Revival el.
STA-668-22	Salem Church site	N.W. corner - Haut/Sherman Church		Archeological site
STA-541-22	Shrake House	Center St. - W. of Basin St.	c. 1890	Queen Anne/Gothic Rev
STA-529-22	Shuster House	45 West Canal Street	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-670-22	Speicher House	Riverland - at Rockville	c. 1875 (1894?)	Gothic Revival
STA-536-22	Surbey Feed & Supply	Canal St. - W. of Main St.	c. 1830-40	Greek Revival elements
STA-630-22	Ulrich House	317 Market	c. 1840	Vernacular/Federal
STA-524-22	Van Dress House	N.W. corner - Center/Park	c. 1840	Federal
STA-530-22	Bower's Tin Shop/Hardware	30 Canal Street	c. 1830; c. 1875	Federal/Italianate
STA-534-22	Weisgarber Building	Center St. - W. of Canal St.	c. 1850	Federal
STA-629-22	Wilson House	216 Market	1836	Federal
STA-664-22	David Yant Farmhouse	N.W. corner - Hudson/Sherman Ch.	1845	Southern Federal
STA-738-22	Amos Property	Seeman - west of Sherman Church	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-526-22	Baker Building	Canal Street - east of Main	c. 1835-40	Italianate
STA-537-22	Bardin House	207 Center Street	c. 1850	Federal elements
STA-540-22	Kerschenske Building	N.W. corner - Canal/Market	1808/1820	Greek Revival elements
STA-627-22	Burley House	109 - 2nd Street	1856	Vernacular
STA-641-22	Carter House	305 Market	1840	Federal
STA-539-22	Colaner Building	S.E. corner - Canal/Main	1837	Federal
STA-532-22	Colaner Building	Near S.W. corner - Main/Canal	1832	Federal
STA-533-22	Colaner/Callahan Building	222 Center Street	1882	Italianate
STA-628-22	Crecco Building	Canal Street - east of Main	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-535-22	Dages Building	N.E. corner - Canal/Center	c. 1887	Italianate
STA-638-22	Stiffert House	304 Main Street	c. 1830	Federal
STA-637-22	Drage House	17 Ohio Street	1836	Vernacular/Federal

PERRY TOWNSHIP

Perry Township, formed by Stark County Commissioners on Dec. 7, 1813, was named in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the War of 1812 victory near Put-in-Bay just three months earlier. The township, organized by Fred Stump, included portions of Lake and Tuscarawas townships. Its first community, Kendal, later became a part of Massillon. The first township election was held in February of 1814.

Perry, along with neighboring Jackson, Osnaburg, Sugar Creek and Tuscarawas townships, suffered a decline in population during the westward migration of the 1840-70s.

Jonathan (Johnny Appleseed) Chapman is credited with planting the first orchard in Perry Township on the south side of the Canton/Massillon Road. The township is the site of the Massillon State Hospital, organized March 31, 1892. Site of the hospital, originally called the Eastern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, was chosen by William McKinley.

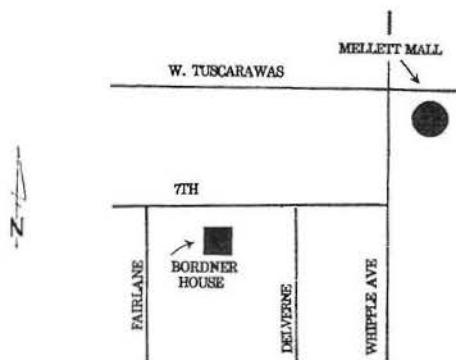
E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 40, 187, 213.

Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 156, 453, 487.

Herbert T. O. Blue, Stark County History.

NAME: Historic: Haman and Lidia Bordner House

LOCATION: 4472 Seventh Street S.W., Canton, Ohio (Perry Township)



Site 44



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1880

STYLE: Italianate Victorian

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Located on a 3/4-acre lot in a residential setting, the Bordner House is a 2 1/2-story brick residence in the Italianate style. Elements of the style reflected in this house include segmental arch 1/1 windows with hood molds, prominent paired roof brackents, semi-circular frieze windows, and a low-pitched hip roof. A sandstone molding over the entryway transom bears the date, "1880", and the names, "Haman Bordner and Lidia Bordner." The prominent porch is a later addition to the house.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The architecturally significant Bordner House was once the home of a prosperous Perry Township farmer and breeder who originally farmed 247 acres of orchards and grainfields, with Shorthorn, Jersey, and Guernsey cattle and Poland China hogs.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

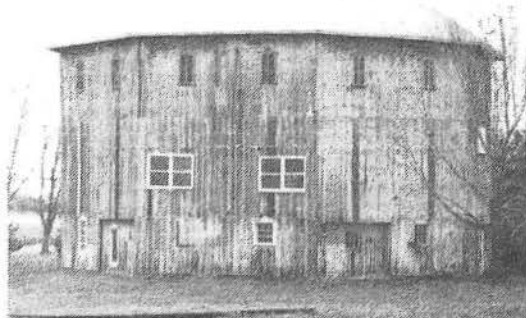
National Register nomination by Gretchen Klimoski of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, October, 1976.

NAME: Historic: Octagonal Barn

LOCATION: on Richville Drive next to Lohr School



Site 87



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1890

STYLE: octagonal

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The three-story octagonally shaped barn is of timber frame construction. The wall treatment is board and batten siding. The barn roof is tent shaped and covered with asbestos shingles. The double louvered windows on the third story seem to be original while other windows apparently are replacements. The barn currently is owned by St. Paul's United Methodist Church and used for special activities.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the only 19th century octagonal barn in Stark County, representing a uniquely American style of architecture.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by M. Reeb #STA-826-10.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-832-10	Christman House	Shepler Church north of Fohl	c. 1870	Italianate
STA-679-10	Farmhouse	Carmont - 2 mi N. of Elton	c. 1885	Italianate
STA-825-10	Jones Farmhouse	S.W. corner - Richville/N&W RR	c. 1850	Federal
STA-213-10	Kitchen House	814 Orville Street	1861	Italianate
STA-512-10	Massillon State Farm Complex	Richville north of U.S. 30/62	c. 1895	Federal
STA-827-10	Moock Barn	Perry Drive south of Kendall	c. 1900	Vernacular
STA-824-10	Petros House	N.W. corner - Faircrest/N&W RR	c. 1850	German Federal
STA-831-10	Schandel House	1800 Perry Drive	c. 1850	Greek Revival/ German Federal
STA-821-10	Starkey House	Perry Drive south of Kendall	c. 1870-80	Italianate
STA-678-10	Snyder Farmhouse	Fohl Road west of Sherman Church	c. 1885	Italianate
STA-822-10	Swiss Club Building	Swiss Avenue north of Navarre Rd.	1929	Quonset vernacular
STA-823-10	Tanner Buildings	4075 Kropf Avenue	c. 1840	Vernacular
STA-669-10	Trinity Evangelistic Assn.	N.E. corner - Warmington/Carmont	c. 1860	German Federal

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

The new township formed from part of Tuscarawas Township in 1816 took its name from the Sugar Creek which runs through that section of the county (the creek was named for the sugar maple trees that were abundant when early settlers arrived). Jacob Grounds, who came in 1808, is said to be the first settler in this southern township. Henry Willard built a grist mill along the creek in 1816; Henry Corninger started a distillery just a half-mile north of the mill.

The latest and slowest township to be settled and the last township to lay out a village, Sugar Creek Township gave birth to four communities: Justus Station, Plainsburg (first called Stambaughtown), Beach City (originally Willard's Mill), and Wilmot. Two early churches serving these communities were the Weimer United Brethren Church, built in 1825, and the Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, built circa 1830.¹

The township was known for residents with push and pull and, during the Civil War, the township sent more soldiers to the Union Army, in proportion to its population, than any other township in the United States.²

¹Herbert T. O. Blue, Stark County History

²E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, p. 718.

Ibid., Vol. I, pp. 289-296.

BEACH CITY

Although Beach City and Alliance are equidistant from Canton, Beach City has not enjoyed the same scale of economic growth as Alliance. Beach City is primarily a residential community now, but, at one time, it thrived with a number of industries, including a canning factory, handle factory, rubber factory, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a file shop, a flour mill and gristmill. None survive today.

The town was platted in 1872 by Amos Woodling for Curtis Shetler, on a site that had been settled as early as 1808, and which had subsequently been called Willard's Mills, Bell's Mills, and Barr's Mills, named for the mill owners. These mills continued in operation until 1934 when the buildings and grounds were taken over by the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Also falling victim to the conservancy district was the Falls House. Built in 1818, it operated continuously as a tavern for 115 years and numbered among its guests, according to reports, four presidents, including James Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, James Monroe, and, of course, William McKinley.

Beach City, which was incorporated in 1889, owes much of its development to the Wheeling & Lake Erie and B & O railroads, while neighboring Wilmot, incorporated in 1891, lost industry due to the lack of rail facilities.

E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Volume I, pp. 477-484; Volume III, pp. 712-716

BREWSTER

Brewster is Stark County's youngest community. It was established in 1906 to support the operations of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad's new division headquarters and yard, with complete servicing facilities. The 26-stall roundhouse with turntable and other facilities was completed in 1909; the depot and division office building opened for business in 1914.

The company constructed a stucco and frame YMCA in 1916. This building, which was covered with brick in 1938, had a restaurant, 62 sleeping rooms, bowling alley, and auditorium. The W. & L.E. operated the "doodle bug," a locomotive with two coaches, 12 times a day to transport crews to and from Brewster. Fire in the "Y" in the early 1920s was the catalyst for formation of the Brewster volunteer fire department. The YMCA has operated as the Wandle House (from the railroad's initials, W. and L.E.) since 1947. The building is currently maintained by the Brewster/Sugar Creek Township Historical Society as a railroad museum.

The W. & L.E., which had its beginnings in 1849 as the Carroll County Railroad operating a 10-mile line from Carrollton to Oneida, discontinued passenger service in 1938. At that time, the town had just 1,534 residents, and the other major industries of the community were the Brewster Lumber and Supply Company, and the Brewster Dairy Products Company, the largest cheese factory in Ohio with a daily production of 3 1/2 tons of cheese.

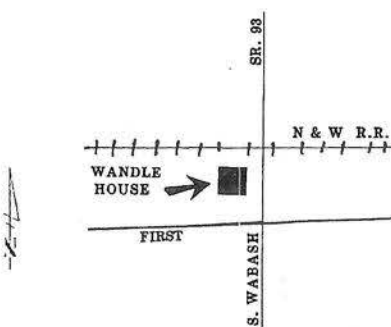
E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. III, pp. 701-711.

John B. Corns, "Brewster, Ohio: Railroad Town, USA!" Nickel Plate Road Magazine, Vol. X (3).

NAME: Historic: Brewster Railroad YMCA

Current: Wandle House

LOCATION: 45 South Wabash Avenue, Brewster, Ohio



Site 45



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1916

STYLE: Vernacular

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Wandle House is a two-story building constructed as a 62-room YMCA to house railroad employees on layover at the central junction of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The building, located just south of the railroad yards, is a "U" shape design with two wings extending west from the main block of the building. The southern wing is two stories and the northern wing is one story in height. The exterior stucco wall finish was changed to brick following a fire in the early 1920's, and only the porch and a chimney still remain in the original stucco. Building dimensions are 93' x 34' with a 52-foot porch along the Wabash Avenue side of the building. Each wing is 65' x 27'. The entrance-way is through double wood-framed glass doors surmounted by a five-light transom. The first floor of the facade features six wood sash triple hung six over six windows with three light top sashes. Thirteen double hung one over one windows line the second story. The cornice is plain and the hipped roof is shingled. Interior remodeling involved enlarging several rooms in the south wing and enlarging a theater room in the north wing. An original four-lane bowling alley still remains in the basement.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The dormitory is significant since it is one of only a few known railroad YMCA's in Ohio. It was built specifically for housing employees and officials at this major transfer point for the railroad. Brewster was founded and developed by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad concurrent with the construction of their main yards at that location in 1906. Once constructed, the Wandle house served as a community center for the town since it housed not only sleeping rooms, but a large restaurant, meeting rooms, a movie theater, and a bowling alley. The building was operated by the Wheeling and Lake Erie from 1916 until 1949, when the system was bought by the Nickel Plate Railroad. In 1964 Nickel Plate was absorbed by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The building was operated until 1975, and, in 1976, was donated to the Brewster-Sugar Creek Township Historical Society. The Society is restoring the structure for community use. Brewster remains a railroad town and the Wandle house helps to illustrate part of the town's historical link to the railroad.

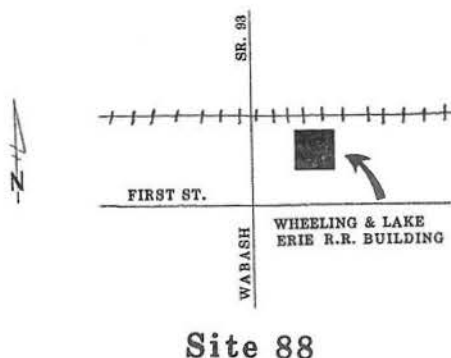
SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Jeff Brown, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, July, 1984.

NAME: Historic: Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Depot and Office Building

Current: Brewster Railroad Building

LOCATION: northeast corner of First and Wabash, Brewster, Ohio



Site 88

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1913-1914

STYLE: Early 20th Century commercial

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad depot/office/division headquarters is a rectangular four-story building of steel and brick construction. Measuring 115 feet long by 50 feet wide, it was erected by the Crowell and Sherman Company of Cleveland. A two-story full arch distinguishes the centrally located entrance to the building. First floor windows are large six-light single openings, while upper story windows are smaller paired openings. Four piers on the front facade are surmounted by a rather simple cornice, as the depot was originally designed with provision for a fifth floor to be added, if needed. The building opened for business on June 1, 1914, after the closing of the railroad's old Canton office.¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

By the turn of the century, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was experiencing increasing congestion on its main lines and in its small Massillon and Canton yards. As a result, in 1905, the railroad began surveys for a relocated, low-grade main line on the Toledo division. A large new yard with complete servicing facilities was laid out at the center of the railroad's system, and, in 1906, the village of Brewster was platted adjacent to the yards. Brewster thus owes its very existence to the expansion of the W. & L.E. Railroad and its decision to situate its headquarters at that location.² After passenger service on the Wheeling was terminated in 1938, the office building continued to serve as the headquarters for the W. & L.E. until 1949, when the railroad was absorbed by the Nickel Plate Railroad. From that time, it has served as a division headquarters for the Nickel Plate, and later, the Norfolk & Western (now Norfolk and Southern), which took over in 1964.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

¹John B. Corns, "Brewster, Ohio: Railroad Town, USA!", Nickel Plate Road Magazine, Vol. X (3), p. 9.

²*Ibid.*, p. 5.

WILMOT

Wilmot was the first village recorded in Sugar Creek Township. It was recorded under the name of Milton in 1836 by Jacob and Henry Wyandt. The founders laid out 57 lots on a hilly location surrounding the site of Frease's Store. Although written history does not record the date or reason for the name change, the story says that James Allen changed the town's name to Wilmot in the late 1850s "in honor of David Wilmot, a Congressman from Pennsylvania who submitted the Wilmot Proviso in 1846..."¹ Many of the early settlers of the community were Scotch-Irish families from Pennsylvania.

The foundry built by Henry Wyandt and Joseph Putman about 1830 was one of the earliest in the county. The company flourished, marketing a variety of farm machinery, until the arrival of the railroad in Canton and Massillon enticed factories to locate closer to these improved transportation facilities.

Fame came to Wilmot in the form of a baseball club. The "Red Clouds" never lost a game during the 1884-85 seasons.²

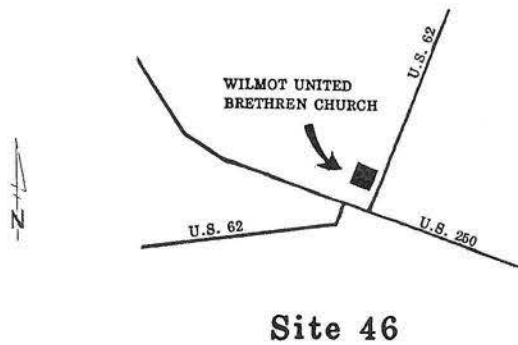
¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 290.

²Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 717-722.

NAME: Historic: Wilmot United Brethren Church

Current: Wilmot Area Historical Research and Restoration
Association Headquarters

LOCATION: State Route 62, Wilmot, Ohio



Site 46



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1869

STYLE: Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The small wooden clapboard church has a central tower projecting slightly from the facade. The single entrance to the church is flanked by two windows with Italianate pediments. There is a cornice return and wide frieze characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The belfry is octagonal with openings of a multiple ogee shape which is Victorian Gothic. It contains a bell cast in 1869. The belfry is topped by a tall octagonal spire. Remodeling occurred in 1899 and a small pane sash was replaced by large frosted panes. In 1905-6 frosted windows were replaced with the present colored glass. Also, carved oak pews and sloping floor were added. No alterations have taken place since that date.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

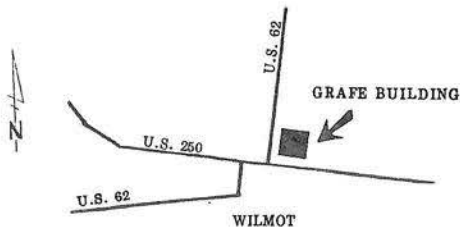
The church features an unusual wood construction method with interior walls made of stacked horizontal planks. There is no conventional frame. A few houses with this type of construction are known in northern Ohio, but the extent of the method is not yet fully documented. The contractor was William Bell, a local carpenter and builder. Wilmot was the first village laid out (1836) in Sugar Creek Township. It was settled mainly by Germans and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania. The congregation occupied the church from 1869 until the mid-1970's.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

National Register nomination by Eric Johannesen, Preservationist with the Western Reserve Historical Society, August, 1975.

NAME: Historic: Grafe Building
Current: O'Connor Building

LOCATION: northeast corner of U.S. 62 and U.S. 250, Wilmot, Ohio



Site 89



DATE CONSTRUCTED: c. 1850

STYLE: Greek Revival elements

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The two-story commercial building is constructed of brick in a common bond pattern. The gabled roof of this "L" shaped building is of slate. Windows have been replaced but still feature plain stone lintels and lug sills. The entryways, with stone stoops, also have been altered but one still retains a rectangular transom. The cornice is plain.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building was originally constructed by George and Isaac Sayer, who sold it to Abraham Grafe in 1866. Grafe was a stone cutter who worked on many structures in Wilmot between the years 1852 and 1874. The building was purchased by Grafe to begin a hardware business which by 1871 was said to be "one of the best equipped in the country." In 1881 Grafe also helped to organize the Farmers Bank in Wilmot, serving as its president. Grafe reportedly owned the building for 56 years.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

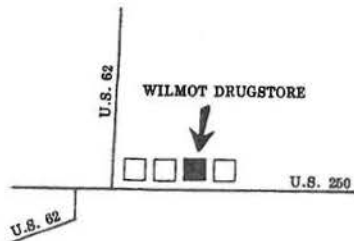
Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by S. O'Connor #STA-684-21.

Edward T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 295.

NAME: Historic: Wilmot Drugstore

Current: O'Connor Building

LOCATION: third site from northeast corner of U.S. 62 and U.S. 250
Wilmot, Ohio



Site 90



DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1881-1884

STYLE: Italianate

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The brick two-story commercial building features a bracketed cornice and segmented brick round arched window heads at the second story. Window sills at the second story are of stone. The first story is a store front featuring fluted cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals. The building is surrounded by other commercial structures.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building has undergone very little alteration since being constructed in 1881 for use as the village drugstore. Dr. Samuel Wolf, who began practice in Wilmot in 1845, operated this first drugstore. The building remains as part of a small town trading center for an Amish-settled area of Ohio.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Ohio Historic Inventory form prepared by S. O'Connor #STA-683-21.

SUGARCREEK TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-666-21	Indorf House	11600 Dolway	1857	Greek Revival
STA-513-21	Jusus United Methodist Ch.	N.W. corner - Eaton Rd./U.S. 62	1911	Federal/Gothic
STa-508-21	Kurtz House	6045 Pigeon Run	1832	Federal
STA-660-21	McFarren House	Mt. Eaton Rd. - W. of dike	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-651-21	Miller House	12003 Navarre Road	c. 1880	Italianate
STA-507-21	Netzley House	6179 Pigeon Run	1892	Italianate
STA-676-21	Oser House	S.E. corner - Lawnfield/Portland	1842	Greek Revival
STA-711-21	Rohrer Farmhouse	Dundee - .5 mi S of Wilmot	c. 1840	German Federal
STA-650-21	Roush (Rush) House	S.W. U.S. 62/Justus Avenue	c. 1892	Farm house Gothic
STA-694-21	Soehnlén Property	N.E. corner - Stoneford/Northvale	1840; 1885	High Victorian Gothic/ Italianate
STA-757-21	Stone House (Ricksecker)	Lawndell - E. of Day Avenue	c. 1825	Vernacular stone
STA-710-21	Sugarcreek Township Hall	S.E. corner - Welty/U.S. 62	c. 1870	Schoolhouse Gothic
STA-739-21	Teamster's Inn/Ketter Bldg.	Route 250 - .5 mi W. of Wilmot	c. 1840	Vernacular/Federal

Brewster

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-509-21	Gessaker Barn	Mt. Eaton - 1 mi W. of Corp Line	c. 1881	Bank Barn

Wilmot

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-693-21	Furst Store	Main Street - west of Mill	c. 1875	Italianate
STA-692-21	Klein House	514 Maple Street	c. 1860	Saxon elements
STA-819-21	Kulick House	414 West Main Street	pre-1850	Vernacular
STA-687-21	Mellinger Building	US 62 east of Route 250	c. 1860	Greek Revival elements
STA-685-21	O'Connor House	Route 250 east of US 62	1840	Federal/Greek Revival
STA-689-21	Resh House	US 62 at village limits		Saxon elements
STA-690-21	Stertzbach Building	end of Mill Street	c. 1830	Vernacular
STA-691-21	Stotzer House	S.W. corner - Dundee/Maple	1886	High Victorian Gothic
STA-686-21	Studer Building	N.W. corner - US 62/Route 250	c. 1850	Federal
STA-688-21	Trover House	N.E. corner - Maple/Dundee	c. 1895	Colonial Revival/ Queen Anne
STA-818-21	Carl Zurcher House	N.W. corner - School/Winesburg	c. 1850	Vernacular

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP

Tuscarawas Township was organized in March of 1810 on land purchased from the Indians by the Treaty of Fort Industry on July 4, 1805. William Dean came from Pennsylvania in 1809 to settle in the area. A year later there were 145 residents, basically representing three groups: Pennsylvania Dutch, the New Yorkers, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

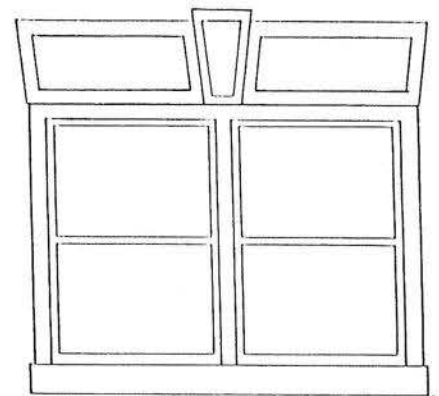
The township was reduced to its present limits in 1816 when portions were taken for Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, Bethlehem, and Sugar Creek townships in Stark County, and Franklin Township in Summit County.

The first justice of the peace was William Henry, who had come to the area in 1807 to help survey the township. Henry, who also operated a general store, built the toll bridge across the Tuscarawas River for State Road and helped found Wooster. The township has the county's westernmost community, East Greenville, which was platted in 1829 by Rev. Jacob Frey. While it is the only Stark County community to be recorded by an ordained minister, East Greenville became known as a rough and tumble community because of the coal miners who moved into the town. Much of the township is still farmland. The major industry is the Massillon Refractories, opened in 1919, to manufacture insulating (fire) brick.

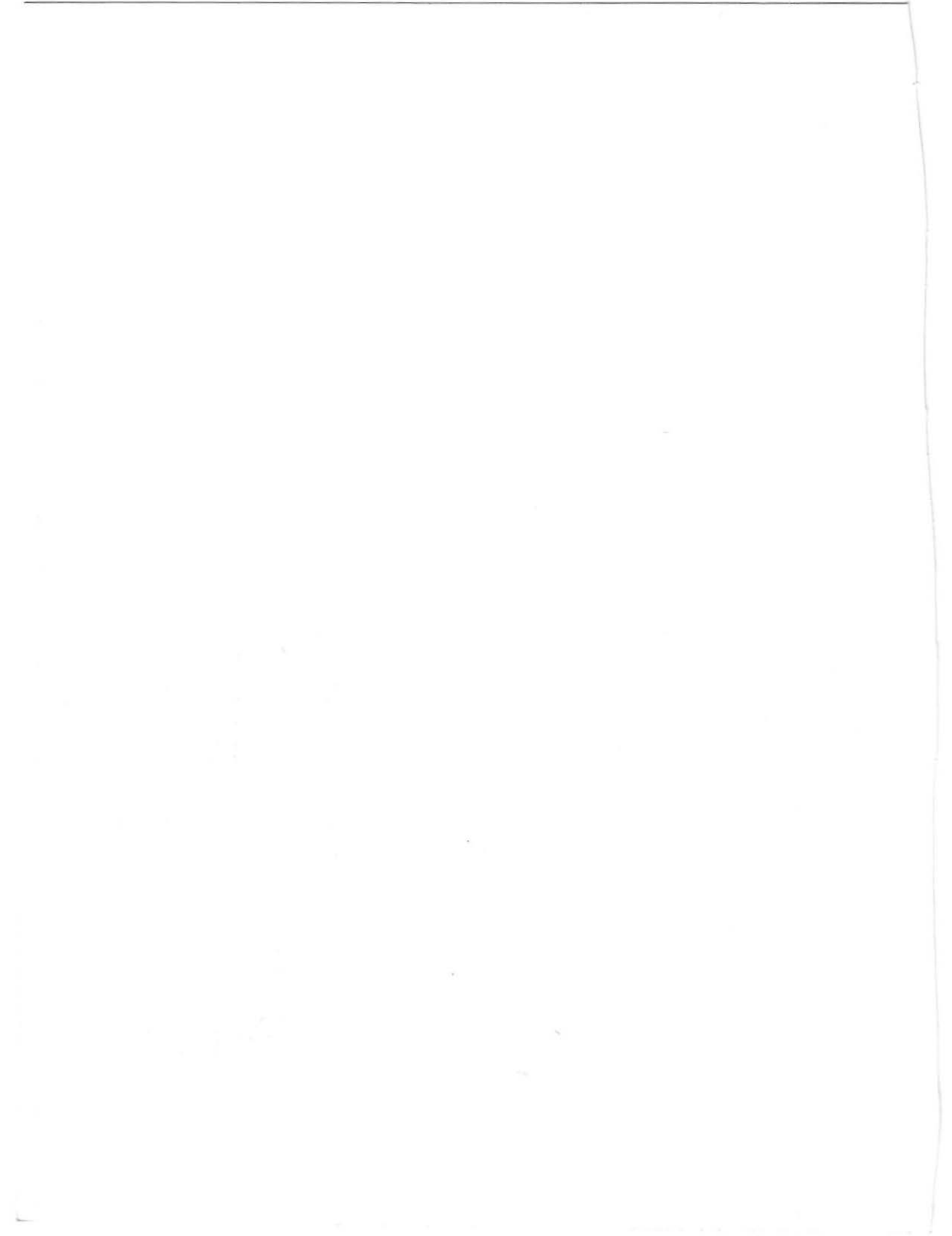
E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, pp. 179-188, 213-214.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP

OHI No.	PROPERTY	LOCATION	DATE (PERIOD)	STYLE
STA-506-9	Krueger House	10621/10623 Wooster Street	c. 1884	Vernacular
STA-744-9	Round Barn	Manchester north of Barrs	c. 1920	Round, vernacular
STA-510-9	Maxheimer House	S.E. corner - Routes 93/241	c. 1885	Italianate elements
STA-672-9	Meyers Schoolhouse	4685 Carmont	c. 1870	Gothic Revival/ Italianate
STA-511-9	Stanwood UCC	N.W. corner - Alabama/Stanwood	c. 1870	Federal elements
STA-516-9	East Greenville United Methodist Church	Route 172 west of Hillman	1887 remodeled 1926	Vernacular
STA-515-9	Indorf House	S.W. corner - Pigeon Run/Carmont	1884	Vernacular
STA-677-9	Kretz House	Carmont north of Elton	c. 1840	Greek Revival



Lost Elements



"The Elements That Have Been Lost"

Many of Stark County's historic resources have been lost -- some despite strong public preservation efforts. This section features several important Stark County structures which are gone forever.

CITY AUDITORIUM

Canton's City Auditorium, built in 1904, covered the block between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cleveland Avenue, and Court Street. The 180 by 188-foot structure had more than 2,000,000 square feet and a seating capacity of 4,700. The auditorium reportedly was outranked in size only by the Hippodrome in New York City, Salt Lake City's Mormon Temple, and Cincinnati's Music Hall. Canton became well known for the cultural and sporting events that were attracted to this fine facility.

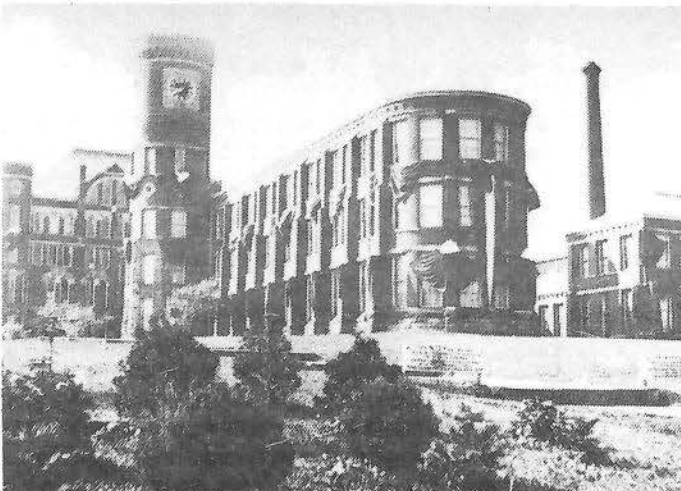
The building, of the Beaux Arts Classical Style, featured festoons and wreaths at the corner sections. The pedimented entranceways and roof line were marked with urns.

Closed after only 36 years, the municipally-owned building was poorly maintained and by 1938 was deemed a fire hazard. Years of management by only the mayor and service director, with no building manager or supervisor, contributed to this speedy decay. Defeat of a levy to finance renovation led to the sale of the building in 1949 to a realty company, which planned to reuse the structure as a parking garage. The auditorium was demolished in 1956.



City Auditorium

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHWORKS

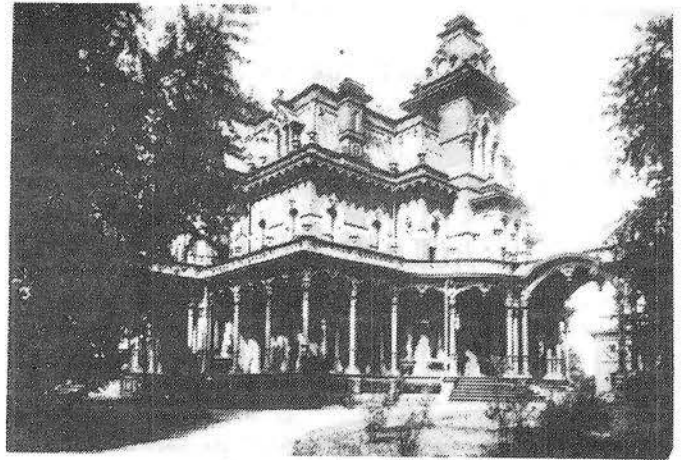


Dueber-Hampden Watchworks

This castle-like plant was constructed in 1888 by the firm which, at that time, was the largest watch manufacturer in the world. Its move to Canton resulted in a period of phenomenal growth for the city. The High Victorian eclectic style structure was designed by Akron architects George W. Kramer and F. O. Weary. It featured north and south wings projecting from a massive central block with a highly visible clock tower (clock preserved at McKinley Museum). The company was sold to Russia in the 1930s. The brick building sat empty until 1958 when it was razed to make way for Interstate I-77.

HARTER ESTATE

Canton, at one time, had a mansion comparable in opulence to Glamorgan in Alliance and Five Oaks in Massillon. Cornelius Aultman, who made his fortune in the reaper and mower business, built a magnificent mansion on North Market Street. The highly ornate Second Empire style home had 20 rooms, a gymnasium, and 5 bathrooms. All woodwork was solid black walnut and each room had a marble fireplace. Upon Aultman's death, the property was turned over to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harter. This beautiful home was purchased by the county and demolished in 1965 to make room for a new civic and cultural center.



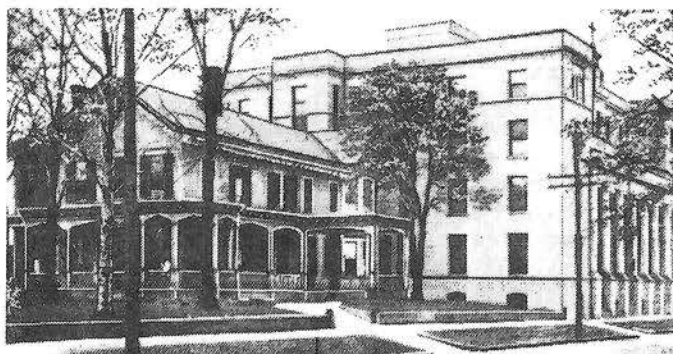
Harter Estate



William McKinley Home

WILLIAM MCKINLEY HOME

The home of President William McKinley from where he conducted his famous "front porch campaign" of 1896 was originally located on North Market Street near Eighth Street N.W. in Canton. After the death of Mrs. McKinley in 1907, the home was sold to Mrs. Rosa Klorer, who gave the building to the Diocese of Cleveland for use as a hospital. When hospital needs outgrew the home, an additional building was constructed on the property in 1911. Demand again outgrew the space and the McKinley Home was moved in 1929 to make way for a new wing of Mercy Hospital.



McKinley Home and Hospital

The "Civitan Club" of Canton was responsible for moving the McKinley Home to Meyers Park near old Lincoln High School in southwest Canton. The stock market crash of 1929 caused the club to fold, leaving the property without a caretaker. After years of vandalism took its toll, the building was eventually destroyed.

MINERVA MILLING COMPANY

Built in 1828, the frame structure which housed the Minerva Milling Company replaced an earlier log grist mill erected by John Whitacre. Mr. Whitacre founded Minerva in 1812, and with his partner, John Pool, constructed the mill which was originally driven by water power. After conversion from steam to a gasoline engine, and later to electric power, the mill ceased operation in the 1960s. The building sat empty until its destruction in the '70s. The mill site on East Line Street is a vacant lot currently owned by the Village of Minerva.

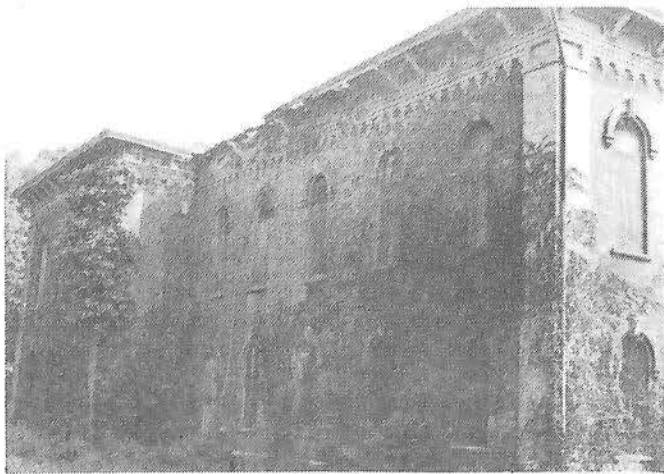


Minerva Milling Company

MINERVA UNION SCHOOL

This two-story brick building was constructed on East Line Street in 1871 for use as the village school. It was an excellent example of the High Victorian Italianate style of architecture. Increased school enrollment prompted an addition to the south in 1896. A cupola with an octagonal open belfry over the front entrance of the building was removed in 1965. In addition to housing both the elementary and secondary levels, the school also provided space for Minerva's first public library, which opened in 1911.

Though the school was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it remained in a state of decay until its demolition in the 1970s.



Minerva Union School

MORGAN GYMNASIUM

This brick gymnasium was built on the campus of Mount Union College in 1890-91. The Romanesque Revival style structure featured round-arched windows and a hipped roof with gabled projections. A semi-circular projection at the south-east corner housed an interior stairway to a balcony which overlooked the gymnasium floor.

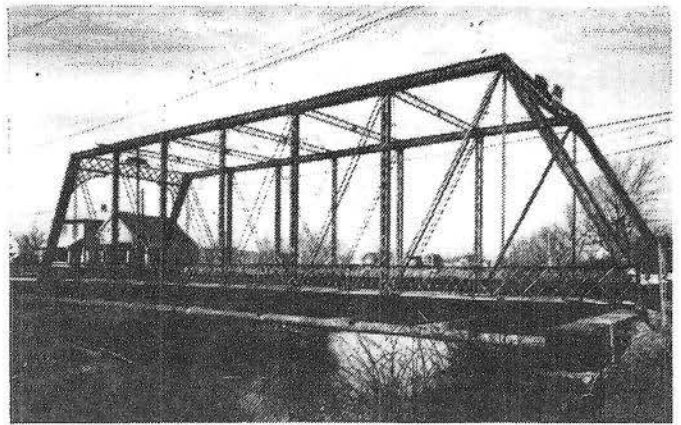
The building was designed by Frank D. Long of the Chicago firm of Holabird and Root. It was constructed when Tamerlane Marsh, an advocate of the balance of intellectual and physical training, served as president of the college. Named for Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., a principal donor, the gym was home to one of the first college basketball teams, formed in 1896. Collegiate competition in that sport began the following year.

The building was nominated for the National Register in May of 1972 as part of the Mount Union College Historic District. Soon after, the building was razed to make room for tennis courts.

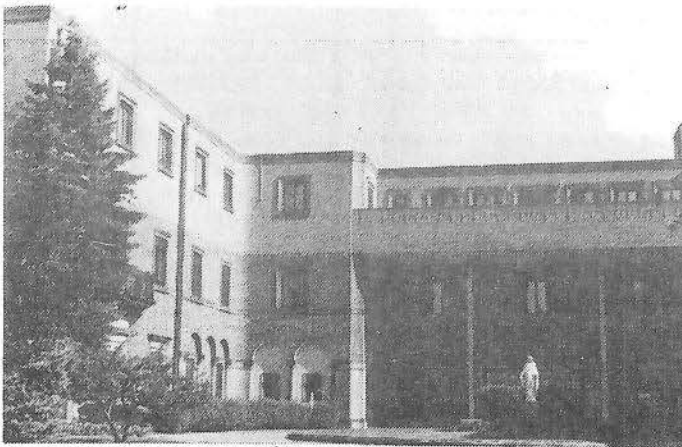
PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE

THIRD STREET BRIDGE

The Third Street Bridge, built by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company in 1883, had a brief listing on the National Register of Historic Sites. The 19th century metal truss bridge was listed in 1978 and demolished five years later. Originally built on Navarre Road S.W. as an example of the company's work, the bridge was moved to the Third Street S.E. location in 1913.



Third Street Bridge



H. H. Timken Residence

H. H. TIMKEN RESIDENCE

The Timken residence, built in 1916, has been "engulfed" by the Timken Mercy Medical Center complex. The original home was of the Romano-Tuscan Revival Style. It featured a U-shaped plan, with formal entrance courtyard and a central loggia. Frank Gilchrist of Pittsburgh was the architect.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION

Located on Market Avenue South in Canton, the train station was an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts Classical Revival Style of architecture. It featured triple portals flanked by pilasters, elaborate terra-cotta trim, brick walls, a slate roof and ornamental iron canopies above the entrances.

The building was on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and served as Canton's main train station until it closed in the early 1970s. Although there was a significant decline in rail passenger transportation following World War II, fifteen to sixteen passenger trains still passed through Canton daily in 1950. The west wing and part of the waiting room was converted to office space in the 1960s and, despite approval of a National Register nomination, the terminal was demolished on October 15, 1976.



Pennsylvania Station

Iron fencing from the station found re-use at the Eagles building in Canton; while several of the benches from the station are now in use at Canton City Hall.

These are only a few of the many fine structures from the past that Stark County has lost. Other notable losses from recent years include:

Belden Hotel, Canton
Conrad Hotel, Massillon
Erie Hotel, Massillon
Gumpp Manson, Canton
Martin Building, Canton
McKinley Hotel, Canton
Meyers Estate, Canton Township



Erie Hotel

This listing and description of "Lost Elements" is not a comprehensive directory of structures no longer in existence, but is designed to depict the loss which can occur without effective preservation efforts.



City Hall

BRIDGES

While Stark County has no bridges listed in the Ohio Historical Society publication, "Ohio Covered Bridges," the county was the home of the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, which reportedly constructed more highway bridges than any firm in the country during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.¹

The firm was founded in 1871 by David Hammond and within two years had 75 employees and gross sales of \$500,000. By 1880, the company had built 3,300 spans in 25 states and Canada. The 33 miles of bridge work included truss, arch, swing, and plate bridges.

The company hired the first college trained engineer in Canton, E. J. Landon, who was responsible for the construction of the "Y" bridge in Zanesville. By 1881, the Wrought Iron Company employed 270 and was the third largest manufacturer in Canton, surpassed only by C. Aultman and Company and Diebold Safe and Lock Company. One of the Wrought Iron bridges, built on Navarre Road in 1883 and moved to Third Street S.E. in Canton 30 years later, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places from 1978 until its demolition in 1983. The Wrought Iron Bridge Company was purchased by The American Bridge Company in 1899.

The first bridge² in the county was built by Isaac Miller over the Big Sandy around 1810-14.² This was a toll bridge, as was the bridge constructed in 1815 over the Tuscarawas River by the Kendal Tuscarawas Bridge Company. This 600 foot long, 20-foot high bridge with hewn stone piers was erected by Thomas Drayton. Threat of competition from a second bridge built three years later forced the owners to make the bridge "free" to travelers.³

John Laird, who operated a foundry, in 1840 became the first person to build an iron bridge in⁴ Stark County. In 1867, he built 18 such bridges, 11 of these inside the county.

The Canton Bridge Company, which incorporated in 1891, was sold to The Massillon Steel Joist Company in 1925, which in a merger with Central Steel Company, became part of Macomber, Inc., in 1937. Another important bridge builder was Joseph Davenport, who constructed the first wrought iron cantilever bridge in the country. He founded the Massillon Bridge Company in 1887, which became the Massillon Bridge and Structural Company in 1909. Davenport also made a contribution to railroad history when he built the first cow-catcher and steam cars.⁵ A Davenport cantilever bridge still stands in Massillon's Oak Knoll park.

Thus, bridge⁶ building had an important role in the county's economy for nearly a century.

¹E. T. Heald, The Stark County Story, Vol. I, p. 629.

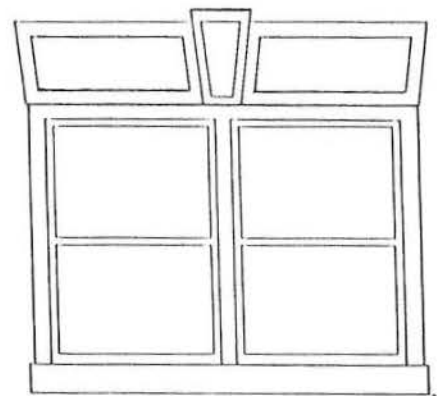
²Ibid., p. 46.

³Ibid., p. 117.

⁴Ibid., p. 629.

⁵Ibid., p. 333.

⁶Ibid., p. 634.



Appendix



NATIONAL REGISTER LIST

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Listing</u>
1970	
Canton	McKinley (William) Tomb
1972	
Massillon/Perry Township Alliance	Spring Hill Glamorgan Castle Mount Union College District
1973	
Massillon	Five Oaks
1974	
Alliance	Haines House
1975	
Canton Marlboro Township	Stark County Courthouse/Annex Saint John's Catholic Church New Baltimore Inn
1976	
Lake Township Wilmot Sandy Township	Lake Township School Wilmot United Brethren Church Seven Ranges Terminus
1978	
Canton Plain Township	Bordner House Third Street Bridge (demolished) Timken (Henry H.) Estate Barn Bair (Jacob H.) House
1979	
Louisville Massillon Canton Plain Township Navarre	Saint Louis Church Saint Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church Saint Mary's Catholic Church First Methodist Episcopal Church Palace Theater Saxton House Hoover Farm Loew-Define Grocery Store/Home

	1980	
Hartville	Hartville Hotel	
Washington Township	Maudru House	
	1981	
Canton	Renkert (Harry S.) House	
	1982	
Canton	Landmark Tavern	
	Vicary House	
	Old McKinley High School	
	Barber/Whitticar House	
	Canton Public Library	
	City National Bank Building	
	Dewalt Building	
	Eagles' Temple	
	Onesto Hotel	
	Schuffenecker (August) Building	
	First Reformed, First Lutheran Churches	
Lake Township	Stewart (H. Bartlett) Property	
Massillon	Fourth Street Historic District	
	Massillon Cemetery Building	
	1983	
Canton	Melletts/Canton Daily News Bldg.	
	Ridgewood Historic District	
Canal Fulton	Canal Fulton Historic District	
	1985	
Alliance	Christ United Methodist Church	
Brewster	Brewster Railroad YMCA/Wandle House	
Canton	Trinity Lutheran Church	
Massillon	First United Methodist Church	

Glossary/Index

Note: After each definition is the name of the section where you can find an illustration of the term.

Arch — Typically, a curved structural element which spans an opening and supports weight above. Arches may also be formed from small masonry units, such as bricks or stones. Types of arches include round or segmental (see Styles — Italianate), and square or pointed (see Styles — Gothic Revival).

Balustrade — A railing and its supporting upright posts (balusters). (see Styles — Renaissance Revival).

Banding — Decorative horizontal strips which usually project slightly from the wall surface (see Styles — Renaissance Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Swiss Chalet, Art Deco).

Bargeboard — A board, usually elaborately carved and cut-out, which hangs from the gable ends of the roof; commonly called "gingerbread" (see Styles — Gothic Revival, Victorian Vernacular).

Battlements — Low walls with regularly spaced openings, extending above the roofline (see Styles — Gothic Revival).

Bay — A unit of a facade defined by vertical divisions such as columns or pilasters or by window groupings or changes in plane (see Styles — Victorian Vernacular, Art Deco).

Bay Window — A group of windows which project from the wall and fill the entire bay (see Styles — Italian Villa, French Second Empire, Swiss Chalet).

Beam — A major structural element of a house. Beams always run horizontally, unlike posts or columns, which run vertically to support the beams.

Board and Batten — A type of wood siding which consists of vertical boards placed next to each other, and vertical strips (battens) over the seams between boards (see Styles — Gothic Revival).

Bracket — A decorative projecting element which supports, or appears to support, a cornice or window head (see Styles — Italianate, Swiss Chalet).

Capital — The topmost part of a column; usually made distinct from the column shaft by decorative moldings, scrolls or leaf forms (see Technical Info — Porches).

Casement Window — A window hinged on the side that opens outward (see Styles — Tudor Revival).

Cast Iron — An iron alloy shaped by casting, commonly found in storefronts as columns or pilasters, and sometimes making up the entire front facade.

Clapboard — Narrow wooden boards, applied horizontally, used as siding on buildings of wood frame construction. Overlapping and thicker on the bottom (butt) edge than the top (see Technical Info — Siding).

Column — A rounded vertical support with three parts: base, shaft and capital (see Styles — Greek

Revival, Colonial Revival; and drawing at the end of the glossary).

Coping — Trim which caps a brick or stone wall, usually sloped to shed water (see Styles — Prairie).

Corbel — A brick or stone support or small bracket which steps out from a masonry wall. Often seen on chimneys or below cornices (see the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Cornerboard — Vertical trim at the corners of wood frame houses (see the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Cornice — A molded projection which crowns or tops a wall. It is usually at the top of a house where the wall meets the roof, concealing the gutter and enclosing the eaves. The upper part of the entablature (see Styles — Greek Revival, Colonial Revival; and the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Cresting — Ornamental cast iron trim which projects from the roof ridge (see Styles — French Second Empire).

Dormer — A structure projecting from a sloping roof usually housing a window (see Styles — French Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow; and the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Double-hung Window — A window with two sashes that slide up and down (see Technical Info — Windows).

Downspout — A vertical pipe, usually metal, used to carry water from the roof gutter to the ground, or into an underground drainage system (see the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Eaves — The part of the roof that extends beyond the wall of the house and contains the gutter (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Entablature — Located at the point where the wall meets the roof, a decorative horizontal band which includes a projecting cornice at the top, and a frieze and architrave below; often mistakenly called the cornice (see Styles — Greek Revival).

Facade — The primary wall or "face" of a building; usually the front wall.

Fanlight — A semicircular window over a door (see Styles — Federal, Colonial Revival).

Fascia — A horizontal board that covers the ends of rafters (see Technical Info — Roofs), or any flat, horizontal board.

Flashing — Metal used at various points on roofs to prevent water penetration (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Flute — A vertical groove in a column (see Styles — Greek Revival).

Foundation — The masonry wall that supports a house and encloses a basement or crawl space (see

Glossary/Index

the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Frieze — A horizontal band; part of the entablature above the architrave and below the cornice (see Styles — Greek Revival).

Gable — Section of the end wall of a house between the sloping sides of a gable roof (below the peak) (see Technical Info — Roofs; and drawing at the end of the glossary).

Gutter — Metal or wood channel attached to the lower part of the eaves to collect water from the roof (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Half-timbering — A decorative treatment, usually found in gables, which gives the appearance of exposed wood framing. The spaces between the wood timbers are usually stuccoed (see Styles — Tudor Revival).

Joists — Long, narrow pieces of wood arranged parallel to each other to support a floor (see Technical Info — Porches).

Label Mold — A molding which surrounds the top part of a window or door and which is square arched rather than rounded. A more general term which includes moldings in other shapes is "hood" or "drip" mold (see Styles — Gothic Revival).

Lintel — A horizontal structural element over a window or door opening which supports the wall above (see Styles — Federal).

Molding — A shaped element which adds dimension to ornamentation. Commonly found around windows and doors or where walls meet the floor or ceiling (see Technical Info — Porches).

Mullion — A vertical member separating a series of windows, doors, or panels. Mullions are wider than muntins.

Muntin — A narrow bar between panes of glass (see Technical Info — Windows).

Pediment — The triangular shape formed when slopes of gable roofs are connected at their base by an entablature or molding (see Styles — Greek Revival).

Pilaster — A flat vertical support, often decorated like a column with capital, shaft and base (see Styles — Colonial Revival).

Quoins — Vertical rows of raised brick or stone which emphasize the corners of buildings (see Styles — Renaissance Revival, French Second Empire).

Rafters — Structural supports placed at an angle to carry a pitched roof (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Ridge — The uppermost intersection of roof slopes, usually at the top of a house (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Riser — Vertical face of a stair step (see Technical Info — Porches).

Rustication — Stone with beveled edges, which cause joints between stones to appear deeply recessed (see Styles — Renaissance Revival).

Sash — The frame that holds the glass in a window (see Technical Info — Windows).

Sawn Wood — Flat pieces of wood cut with a scroll saw or jigsaw to produce a decorative effect (see Technical Info — Ornamentation).

Shingles — Covering for either roof or walls. Pieces of wood, asphalt, or asbestos, applied in an overlapping manner (see Technical Info — Roofs, Siding).

Sidelight — A narrow vertical window usually found on both sides of a door (see Styles — Colonial Revival; and the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Siding — Usually refers to clapboard (wood) siding, but can mean any type of exterior wall covering (see Technical Info — Siding).

Soffit — The underside of the eaves (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Transom — Window above a door or small window above a larger window (see Styles — Italianate).

Tread — Horizontal part of a stair step (see Technical Info — Roofs).

Turned Work — Usually posts or spindles, cut on a lathe to a rounded shape (see Styles — Victorian Vernacular; Technical Info — Ornamentation).

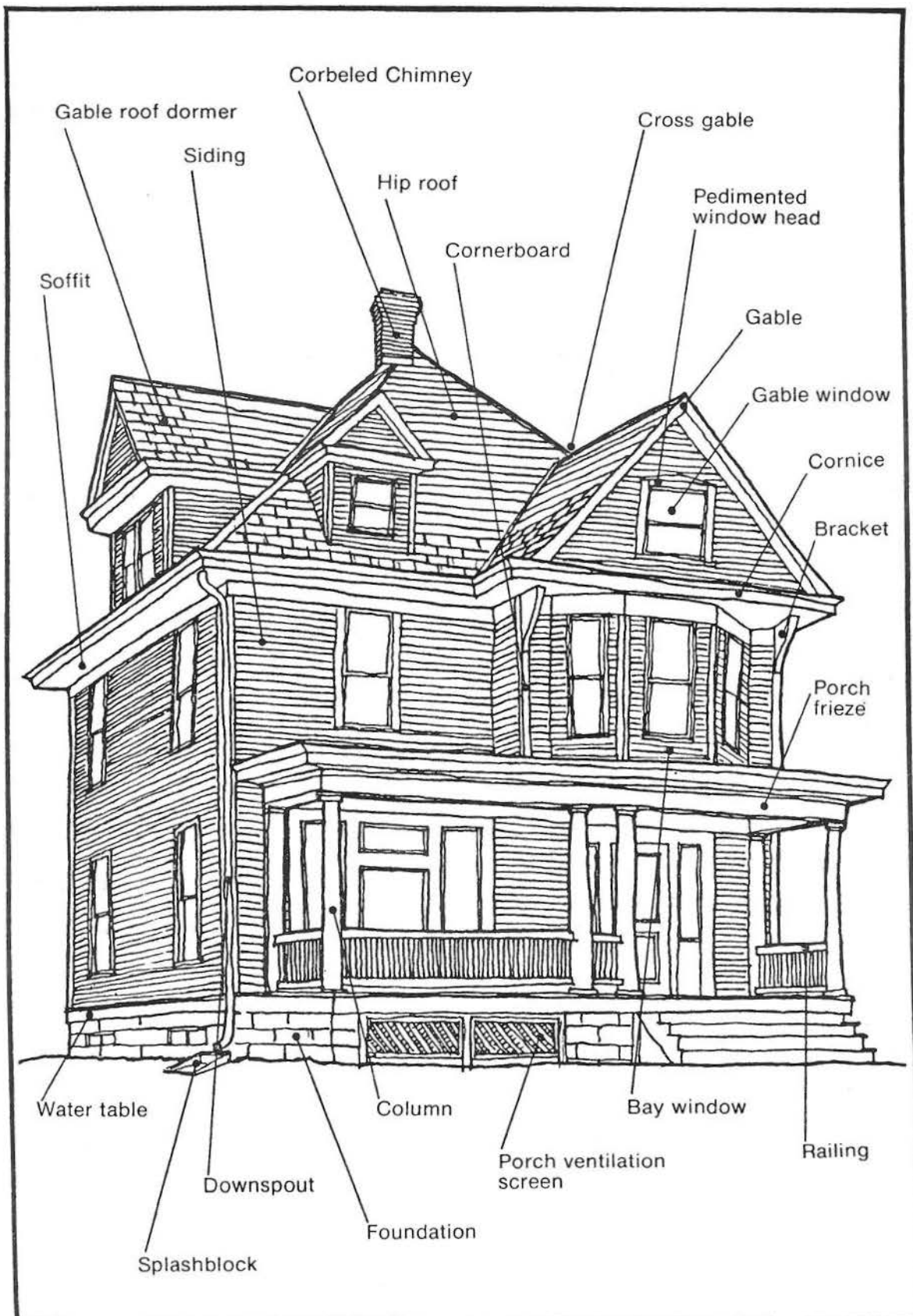
Turret — A small tower, usually at the corner of a building (see Styles — Queen Anne).

Water Table — A horizontal exterior ledge, sometimes found at the top of the foundation, which is sloped to shed water. Often stone (see the drawing at the end of the glossary).

Window Head — A projecting, decorative element above a window, usually in the location of the lintel (see Styles — Italianate, Renaissance Revival; and drawing at the end of the glossary).

Wrought-iron — Iron that is hammered or forged into shape. Often used for fencing or cresting.

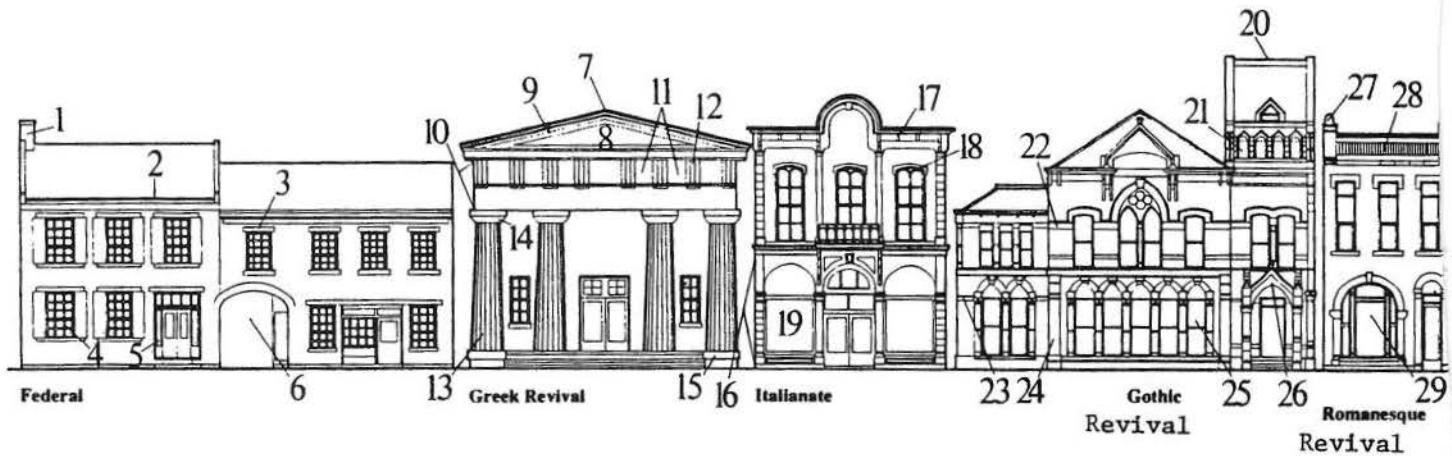
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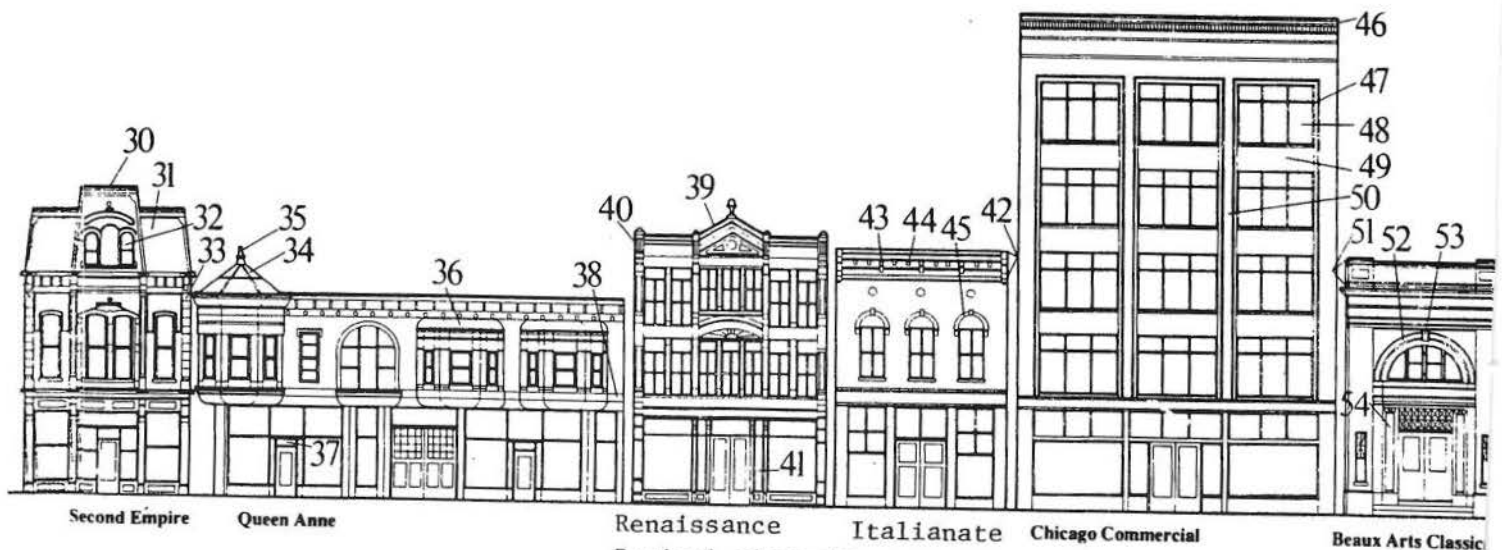
PARTS OF A HOUSE

Identifying Architectural Styles and Elements

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. End Chimney | 9. Raking Cornice | 17. Brackets | 25. Gothic arched openings |
| 2. Eave | 10. Entablature | 18. Hooded window | 26. Gabled entry |
| 3. Lintel window head | 11. Metopes | 19. Plate glass | 27. Conical turret |
| 4. 9 over 6 sash | 12. Triglyph | 20. Tower | 28. Corbel |
| 5. Sidelight | 13. Doric Order Column | 21. Lunettes | 29. Semi-circular arch |
| 6. Elliptical arch | 14. Capital | 22. Stone banding | 30. Central pavilion |
| 7. Pedimented Gable | 15. Base | 23. String course | 31. Mansard roof |
| 8. Tympanum | 16. Arcade | 24. Buttress | 32. Dormer |



- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 33. Quoins | 41. Pilaster | 49. Spandrel |
| 34. Turret | 42. Cornice | 50. Pier |
| 35. Finial | 43. Modillion | 51. Parapet |
| 36. Oriel | 44. Dentil | 52. Roman arch |
| 37. Transom | 45. Masonry round arch | 53. Keystone |
| 38. Belt course | 46. Projecting eave | 54. Ionic order column |
| 39. Pediment | 47. Window enframement | |
| 40. Console | 48. Chicago window | |



Source: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE GUIDE

The purpose of this section is to briefly summarize some of the architectural styles which have been used by builders and architects in Stark County. It is basically a revision of the Ohio Historic Inventory Manual's "Section 6: Guide to Ohio Architectural Styles."

The notion that architecture "comes in styles" is one that has been variously disputed and accepted for many years. Even if one accepts the existence of style, it is difficult to find even two scholars who will agree on a set of terms or stylistic descriptions. Marcus Whiffen, in his American Architecture Since 1780, notes that "WHILE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES CAN ALWAYS BE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THE VISIBLE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDINGS IN THEM, IT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH THEM IN THOSE TERMS ALONE."

What is assembled here, then, is not an encyclopedic and authoritative volume of absolute architectural styles, but rather a general guide to some of the kinds of buildings that have been built in Stark County.

It is important to note here that VERY FEW BUILDINGS EVER DISPLAY ALL OF THE "ACCEPTED" CHARACTERISTICS OR FEATURES OF A HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL STYLE and NOT EVERY BUILDING HAS A DEFINABLE STYLE.

This is especially true in Ohio and the Stark County area, since buildings here are generally "second generation" American architecture, being influenced by styles first developed in the eastern United States.

Many buildings here do have elements of well-defined styles as explained on the following pages. If applicable, examples from Stark county have been noted.

LOG ARCHITECTURE

Log buildings are identified by their methods of joining or "notching" the logs together at the corners. They were constructed according to certain proportions and configurations. Often the log building was sided from the beginning and its log construction is therefore not apparent. "Plankwall" buildings constructed of horizontal or vertical planks mortised into corner posts are also occasionally found in Ohio.

FEDERAL STYLE (C. 1815-1840)

Few buildings of this style were built or remain in Stark County. The style was brought from England to the eastern states and then made its way to Ohio. The FEDERAL style is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, elliptical fanlights, delicate classical ornamentation, and an over-all sense of attention to detail. The classical elements are usually executed in wood.



Werner Inn

GREEK REVIVAL (C. 1830-1860)

The idea of using classical motifs in architecture spread through Ohio via the Federal style, but a movement soon started that extolled the virtues of a more accurate version of the ancient Greek styles. This "new" revival of the Greek classical elements is referred to as the GREEK REVIVAL style. In Stark County the classical elements more often were executed in wood. Pictured are several examples from within the county which have elements of this style.



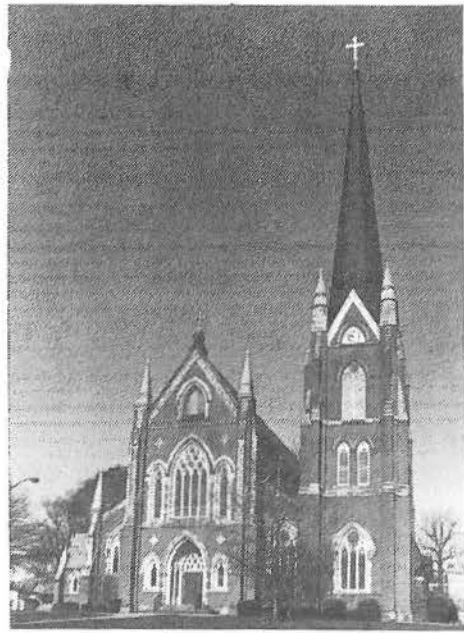
New Baltimore Inn



Wellman House

GOTHIC REVIVAL (C. 1845-1875)

The GOTHIC REVIVAL style was, in some ways, a reaction to the strict classicism of the Federal and Greek revival periods. There was a desire to recapture some of the "romanticism" of medieval architecture, and a desire by some architects to experiment with the notion of non-symmetrical massing of elements. Pointed arches and lancet windows are the most consistent features of GOTHIC REVIVAL architecture. However, all Gothic buildings tend to emphasize the vertical with tall, narrow windows, towers, etc.



St. John's Catholic Church



Elson House

ITALIANATE (C. 1840-1885)

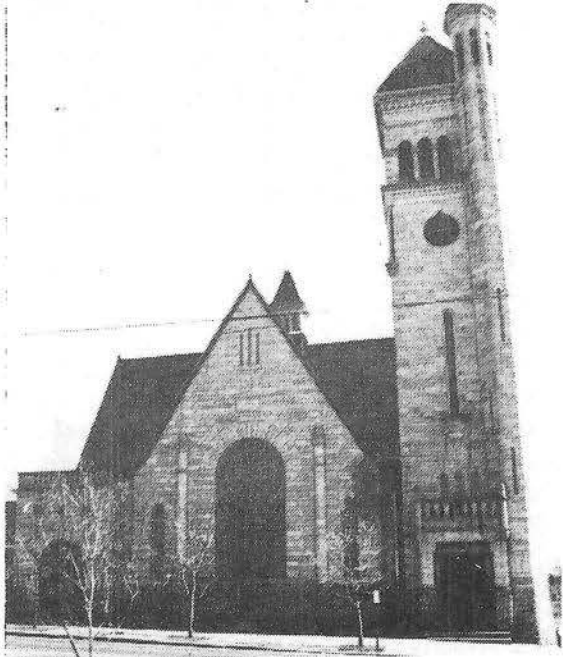
It is possible to characterize almost all American architecture built during the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s as being "Victorian" since the term is all-inclusive. The Victorian ITALIANATE was a very common style in the Stark County area. Most Victorian buildings emphasize height -- the vertical dimension. In addition, variety in color and texture was achieved in many buildings. The emphasis in Victorian ITALIANATE is the treatment of window surrounds which might be round-arched or stilted segmentally arched. Also characteristic are wide eaves supported by large brackets. Residential examples may also feature either a central or long porch. The most common and prevalent examples of Victorian ITALIANATE architecture are the facades of the common commercial structures built in the downtown areas of almost every American city during the second half of the nineteenth century. Many are still standing and are in good condition, though the ground floor storefronts have usually been "modernized."



Union Block

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (C. 1840-1900)

The primary feature of this next medieval revival style, the ROMANESQUE REVIVAL, is the round (or semi-circular) arch. All openings are generally round-arched and round-arched decorative elements are common. Buildings in this style are usually churches and other public buildings -- rarely houses. Most of the buildings are constructed of masonry, brick, or stone (often both), and most display a strong feeling of massiveness in their proportions.



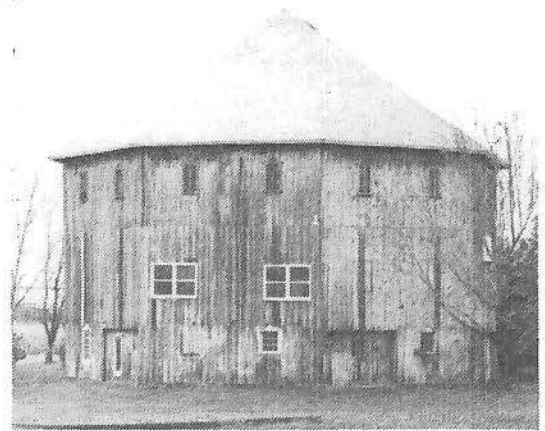
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Massillon



Harvard Building

OCTAGON MODE (C. 1850-1870)

Buildings in this style are all influenced by the writing of Orson Squire Fowler. His 1848 book, A Home for All or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building, explains the mathematical efficiency of the octagon shape and the advantages of concrete as a building material. The OCTAGON MODE buildings are regular octagons in plan, are 1 to 2 stories, and usually have flat or low-pitched roofs (often with belvederes). The ornamental details may be Greek Revival, Italian Villa, or Gothic Revival, or the building may be very plain. Stark County's only example of this style is a barn.



Octagonal Barn

FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE (C. 1870-1895)

SECOND EMPIRE buildings are, perhaps, the most easily recognized of all the styles discussed thus far. The dominant characteristic of SECOND EMPIRE structures is the Mansard Roof, which provides extra usable space in a building, above the cornice line. These buildings are bold and very three-dimensional in character. The Mansard Roof is almost always broken up by dormers -- both roof and wall dormers -- or all sizes and shapes. Classical details usually embellish SECOND EMPIRE buildings.

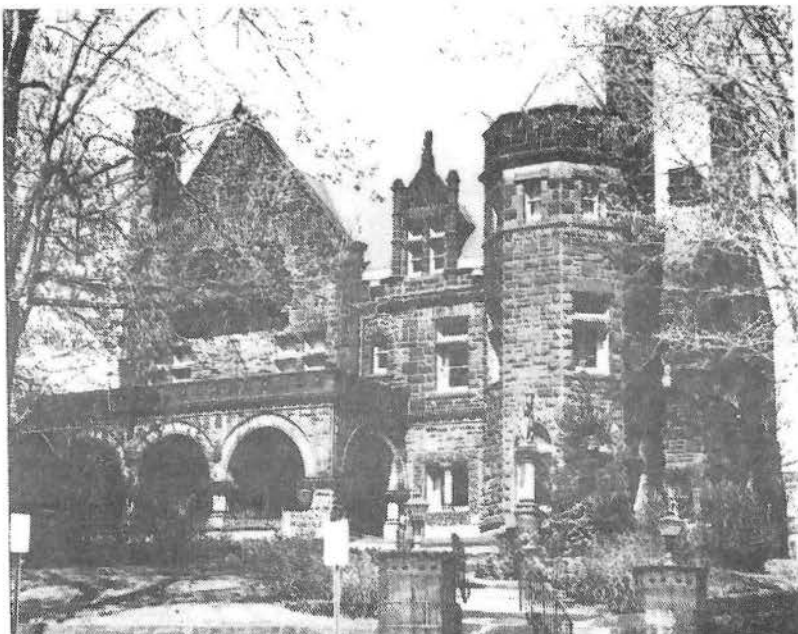


Saxton House

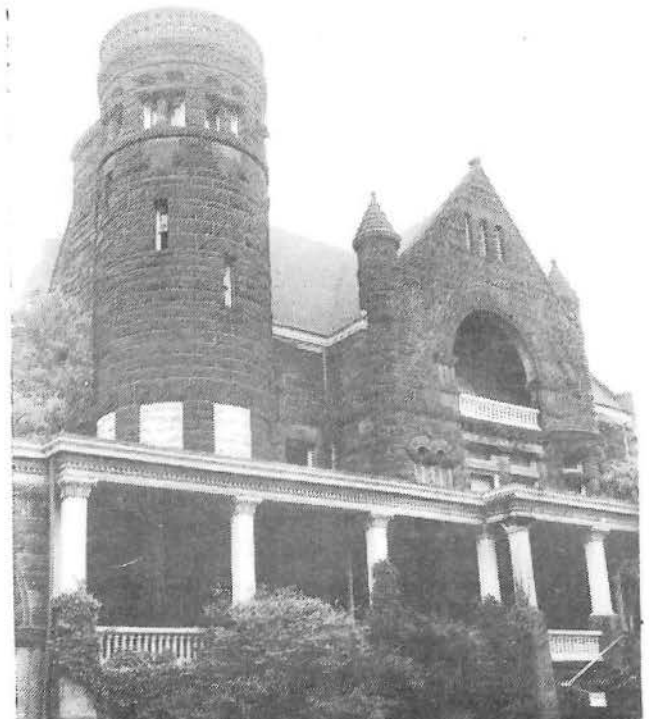
RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (C. 1880-1900)

There are not many architectural styles named after an individual architect's work. However, this style was developed almost single-handedly by Henry Hobson Richardson. It was practiced primarily by his office until after his death, at which time it was copied profusely. Like all Romanesque structures, the openings in these buildings are almost always

round-arched. In addition, massiveness is emphasized by using heavy walls of rock-faced stone and by setting windows deep in the thick walls. Large (two or three stories) arches and arcades, as well as lines of smaller "colonnettes" are frequently seen, as are eyebrow windows. Stark County has two monumental homes that reflect elements of this style.



Five Oaks



Case Mansion

QUEEN ANNE (C. 1880-1900)

Irregularity is the key word in distinguishing QUEEN ANNE buildings from those of other styles. QUEEN ANNE buildings are characteristically irregular in plan, massing, color, texture, and materials. The variety of materials used is apparent as soon as one observes stone, brick, wood shingles, and wood trim -- all in the same elevation. Towers, turrets, projecting bays and porches are extensively used elements, and cut, carved, molded, and turned ornamentation is usually evident. Paneled and decorated chimneys are often dominant features. The QUEEN ANNE style was popularized widely by articles in magazines, especially in women's home publications that were highly circulated during this period.



Barber-Whitticar House

BEAUX ARTS (C. 1890-1920)

This is another classical revival style, based on the prime architectural school of the early twentieth century, the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Keen competition for the coveted Grand Prix de Rome, which enabled the student to study in Rome and which assured the student abundant future commissions, led the style to become one characterized by beautiful, detailed water-color renderings -- perhaps more important than good planning and design. BEAUX ARTS buildings are characterized by paired columns and a high degree of three dimensionality brought about by bold, symmetrical massing. Five-art compositions, with a dominant central mass and flanking wings, are common. Buildings of this style are almost always large, public structures -- railroad stations, libraries, courthouses, museums, and governmental buildings. BEAUX ARTS buildings also were used extensively in turn-of-the-century exhibitions.



Canton Public Library



Stern & Mann

RENAISSANCE REVIVAL (C. 1890-1935)

The Revival styles were aimed at achieving an accurate reproduction of the style used for palaces during the Renaissance. The actual buildings, however, were rarely such academic efforts. The RENAISSANCE REVIVAL buildings do manage to display the desired richness and dignity, without (as Whiffen points out) the cost of classical columns.

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL (C. 1900-1930)

The NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL is another attempt at "purity" in re-creating the ancient historical styles. These buildings are very similar to the earlier American Greek Revival, but they are usually more grand in scale, and richer in materials. Neo-Classical buildings are much simpler in detail than the earlier Beaux Arts buildings.



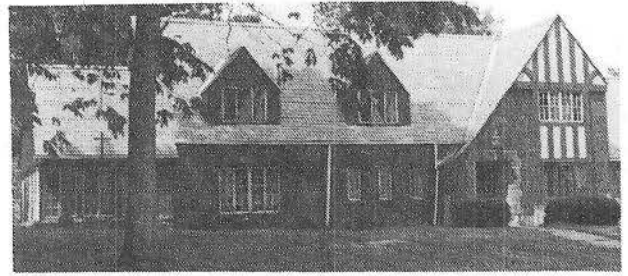
Frank Bow Building



Onesto Hotel

TUDOR REVIVAL (C. 1890-1940)

Though named for Tudor or sixteenth century England, the style generally reflects the medieval English elements such as those of the thatched-roof cottages or even of the manor houses. Characteristics of this style are steeply pitched, front-facing gables, ornamental half-timbering, and stucco or brick walls. Buildings of this style also generally have large elaborate chimneys. Groupings of casement windows sometimes are also characteristic of the TUDOR REVIVAL style. Several examples of this style can be found in the Ridgewood Historic District and elsewhere in Canton and Alliance.

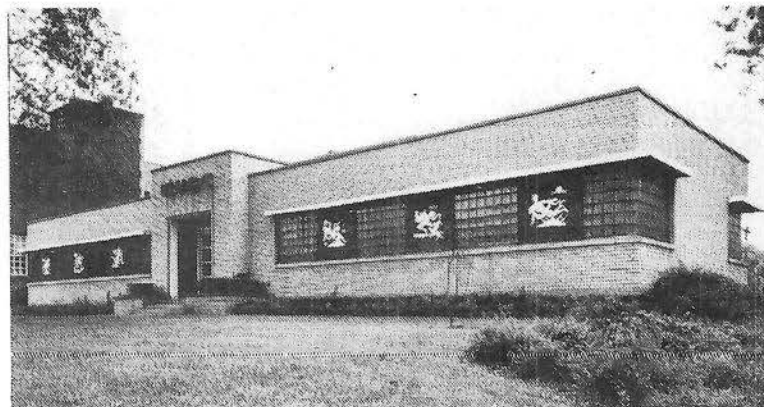


Santa Clara Monastery

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE (1920-)

Buildings constructed since about 1920 fall into several categories: the Prairie Style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright; the low profile "Bungaloid" house of one story with its gable facing front; those buildings classified as Modernistic -- a style that became popular as a result of the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs held in Paris in 1925 and which stresses the importance of decoration and ornament and emphasizes the vertical dimension -- which were a part of the "modern" movement of the 1930s; the International Style which came into being in Europe in the 1920s and emphasized the exact opposite, a total absence of ornament, skeleton construction

of concrete or steel, and the horizontal. The prefabricated commercial building, house, or industrial structure, which completes the removal of regional characteristics once associated with the identification of a building's location, is becoming increasingly common. Since these buildings do not always fall easily into generally agreed-upon specific style designations, they have not been singled out for this publication. Architectural surveyors should, however, be aware of recent developments in style and technology. The Art Deco Style is the example shown here.



WHBC

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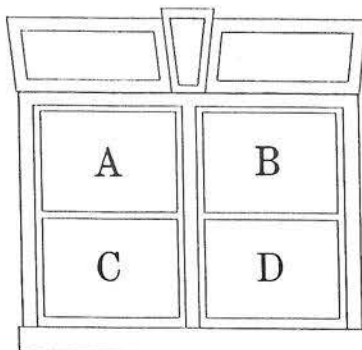
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* FRONT COVER



- A. New Baltimore School House
- B. Bracher House
- C. Magnolia Flouring Mill
- D. Hall Building, Massillon State Hospital

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STARK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES/MUSEUMS

Alliance Historical Society
Brewster/Sugarcreek Township Historical Society
Canal Fulton Preservation Committee
Canal Fulton Heritage Society
Canal Society of Ohio
Canton Art Institute
Canton Preservation Society
Canton Classic Car Museum
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Sandy & Beaver Canal, Inc.
Spring Hill Historic Home
Stark County Historical Society
Stark Preservation Alliance
Wilmot Area Research and Restoration Society

A FINAL WORD

Architectural surveys are both the beginning and end steps in historic preservation programs. Surveys are the beginning steps in conservation, for precise knowledge of landmarks is certainly a preliminary to effective action. The survey separates buildings of historic and architectural importance from those without significant interest, and with more intensive study provides the documentation necessary for restoration and interpretation. The survey is also the end step in historic preservation efforts that provides detailed records of significant buildings that are destroyed or altered. The preservation of all old buildings is, of course, neither possible nor even desirable. As the inevitable demolition of these structures continues year by year, their detailed recording by architectural surveys becomes more important in order to leave future generations with a record of our fast-disappearing past. Though preservation through documentation is certainly no substitute for a landmark serving a useful contemporary purpose, documentation can provide a valuable archival record. The "Alpha" and the "Omega" of the preservation movement, the architectural survey, is a tool for the preservationist and the planner, as well as the scholar and archivist.

We felt that the above quotation from James C. Massey, Former Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey, which appears in the Ohio Historic Inventory Manual, published by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, is especially appropriate to conclude this report.

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